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strength**

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

**BRITISH TO
THE BACKBONE**

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**THE
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CANTON.**

Situated on the British Concession,
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ALLEGED SEDITIOUS ARTICLES.

RESUMED HEARING OF CHARGE AGAINST A CHINESE EDITOR.

The hearing was resumed at the Magistrate's yesterday of the charge preferred against the managing editor of the Chinese newspaper, the *Shi Po*, of publishing seditious articles.

Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. W. B. Hind (of Mr. Brutton's office), defended.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs) said that early in November he sent for the defendant in consequence of what he had seen published in his paper, and cautioned him as to the tone of his paper. Advice was also given him as to the matter he should and should not publish. He was also told to avoid all reference to political questions in China which might give rise to trouble in that country. He was also warned generally that serious consequences might ensue if he did not follow the advice given. Defendant did not follow the advice.

The interpreter at the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs said the defendant told Mr. Hallifax that in his articles he was merely discussing the trend of public opinion. He was told that the articles were likely to cause trouble in China, that they should not be published, and if he was in any difficulty he was to come to Mr. Hallifax for advice. Defendant was advised not to repeat such articles as had already appeared in his paper.

Subsequently, Mr. Hind addressed the Magistrate, contending that the prosecution had not proved publication to the public; that they had not proved any publication by the defendant; and that the statements in the paper were not seditious but merely advice and comments on Yuan Shi-kai's career.

THE HUNGHOM MURDER.

PRISONER PLEADS PROVOCATION.

The second prisoner in the Hunghom murder case, Sager Singh, was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday with the murder of the Indian watchman who was employed at the Cement Works, Hunghom, in reply to which he made a long and peculiar statement. "I understand the deceased visited our house," he said. "and I warned him not to go to the house. Deceased said, 'if you see me going to your house you can kill me.' Prisoner then referred to visits paid to the house by the deceased to see his (prisoner's) sister, on which occasions he 'scolded' him and also beat his sister for allowing the deceased to come to see her. "Then I went to the Cement Works and 'scolded' deceased. Deceased said 'if you want to kill me, the Company have given me a pistol, and with the pistol I could kill five men, not only you.'"

Coming to the day of the alleged murder, prisoner said that when he was washing on the verandah he saw deceased coming up the stairs a "little drunk," and without his turban, and then intervened with the remark—"If it is true that a brother cannot bear to see his sister in shame then I am guilty. If I could have got passports I would have taken her away to Shanghai or somewhere."

When he had come up the stairs deceased asked for his sister, and I said she had gone to hospital and he had better go away at once. Then I struck him one blow with my stick and my brother-in-law also struck him, and then the deceased fell down, and did not rise again. The deceased was killed and died, and we put his body in the cookhouse. Then, at 12 o'clock midnight, we tied a rope to his neck and lowered him out of the window. The rope was not long enough, and we dropped him to the ground and threw him into a Chinese field. Next day we were arrested, and when we were questioned we said he frequented our house so we killed him."

Prisoner was committed for trial.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

CLAIM FOR \$1,000.

An action for alleged malicious prosecution came before the Puisse Judge, (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) at the summary Court yesterday, when Li Tze Cho, a merchant, of Bonham Strand, sued Cheng Ngok Po, a trader of Hollywood Road, claiming \$1,000 damages.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada was for plaintiff, and Mr. A. B. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) represented the defendant.

Mr. d'Almada said that the statement of claim disclosed that on July 9th this year plaintiff claimed to have been maliciously charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's with converting various sums, totalling \$322.61, to his own use after they had been entrusted to him. Subsequently a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Li Tze Cho, as a result of which plaintiff was imprisoned for one hour, after which he was released on bail. A prosecution followed, but the case was dismissed. As a result of the prosecution, etc., plaintiff claimed to have sustained damage to his credit and reputation; and had also suffered great anxiety by reason of the false charge. He had also been put to the expense of \$100 in obtaining his release, and in defending himself against the charge. The case for the plaintiff was that defendant was charged with a reasonable and proper cause, and also one of malice. If there was no reasonable and probable cause, then malice came in.

In the statement of defence defendant said he had reasonable and probable cause for preferring the said charge, and for taking the proceedings, and in doing this he acted without malice. He did not admit the statements regarding injury to credit and reputation, alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff. Judgment was given for the defendant, with costs.

ST. FRANCIS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

FIRST PUBLIC PRIZE-GIVING.

The first annual public prize distribution in connection with St. Francis' School (Wanchai branch of the Italian Convent) was held at St. Patrick's Hall last evening. There was a very large attendance of parents and their friends. Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools) presided, and he was supported by Bishop Pozzani and Father de Maria (Headmaster).

Before and after the prize-giving, at which the Chairman officiated, the school-children contributed a programme of musical items which, in several cases, were distinctly novel, and were evidently appreciated by the audience. The names of the contributors are:—Misses A. Cordeiro, A. Ismail, E. Rodrigues, and Master S. Ramos (pianoforte quartette); Misses L. Wilkinson and V. Langeberg (duologue); Miss A. Goulding and 22 children (kindergarten game); Misses J. Ramos, A. Cordeiro, and L. and R. Tam (pianoforte quartette); Master S. Ramos (recitation); Misses L. Wilkinson, L. Sousa, K. el Arculli, and M. Rosario (The Allies).

THE REPORT.

The report of Rev. Father de Maria stated, *inter alia*, "It is true that no great inaugural ceremony attended the opening of St. Francis' School in 1899, with a small hospital and asylum near by, but that they were called for there is no denying. These words occur in the historical sketch published in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Convent in 1910. St. Francis' School has, therefore, been in existence for a period of about 16 years. Strange as it may appear, it is true that to-day sees the very first occasion when that school comes before the public of Hongkong in its first public distribution of prizes to the successful scholars of the school. I make no apology in presenting this report with a sense of some gratification, for to-day the school is recognised among the upper grade schools of the Colony. When it is remembered that the school was intended at first to serve what was, at one time, the poor district of Wanchai, and has now attained to this level with a roll of well over one hundred scholars in regular attendance, it will be conceded that the time has arrived when the school may not be content to remain any longer in the same modest position as in the past, but may be permitted to claim some measure of public attention among the educational institutions of Hongkong. It is on record that the members attending the school in 1899 were seven European day scholars and fifteen Chinese. Small as this number is for the present time, fifty years ago it may be assumed to have represented a fair proportion of children of school-going age in that district if we exclude from consideration the purely Chinese population of the district. This is especially true when it is considered that education for girls among the Chinese in the first period of the Colony's development was neither sought for nor did it receive the stimulus that it has during the past decade. The attendance at St. Francis' showed healthy signs of growth with each successive stage of development of the important eastern district of the Island. It was only in periods of epidemics, such as those of 1897 and 1894, when there were abnormal variations in the numbers of school attendance. St. Francis' School can claim to have marched, though modestly and unobtrusively, along the path of progress in matters educational in Hongkong. The official figures for the past two years afford ground for satisfaction in the steady growth of this branch of the Italian Convent. In June 1914 the maximum monthly enrolment for the school was 114, the number in average attendance being 91. There were 16 scholars in average attendance in the remove classes and 75 in average attendance in the lower classes. The number of school days was 214. There were in all 5 classes besides one for infants. At the end of the school year 1915, the maximum monthly enrolment has increased to 130, with an average daily attendance of 111. Four girls were taught in the higher classes, 17 in the remove and the remaining 90 in the lower classes. These figures do not take into account the children attending the Holy Infancy School, the maximum monthly enrolment of which was 82, with an average attendance of 70. The Holy Infancy School is recognised only in the category of "vernacular schools." That this department of St. Francis' School may be usefully merged in the school proper with the provision of the Chinese parents to give their children a European education even from their early years, there is no questioning, nor can the fact be overlooked that the merging of Holy Infancy in St. Francis' School cannot fail to produce other than satisfactory result from a purely educational point of view. It is hoped that the endeavour to raise the status of the Holy Infancy from a vernacular school to an English school may receive the sympathetic support of the department concerned with public instruction in the Colony. For some time the need of a playground has been felt; this has now been supplied and has been taken full advantage of by the scholars during the school hours.

"The health of the school has been good throughout the year. Although the premises are situated in a more or less congested area of the City, by its elevation commanding a splendid view of the harbour and open to the south-east winds in the summer months, it has enjoyed immunity from the vitiated atmosphere usually associated with the vicinity of tenement houses.

"None of the past efforts of the staff could have been capped if they had not received encouragement and support from the residents in the district. I wish to emphasise my appreciation of the friendly co-operation and assistance of friends of the school, and parents of scholars, who have never failed to lend the school the full measure of their support, but for which the school could never have reached the position in which it finds itself to-day. To those friends who have contributed to the prize fund it is my pleasure to make my sincere acknowledgments, and to Mr. E. Ralphs, the Inspector of English Schools, is the Head-mistress indebted for the honour he has done us by presiding at the distribution of prizes to-day. We have also to thank the President and ladies of the Catholic League for the use of their very fine headquarters for our prize-giving. To all ladies and gentlemen here present, I wish to express my sincere thanks."

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. E. RALPHS, after a few words of advice to the pupils, said:—I am sure you will all join me in congratulating Father de Maria, and the Head-mistress and her staff, upon the progress made by St. Francis' School during recent years. Father de Maria has shown in his Report how the attendance has steadily increased, until at the end of the school year in June last the maximum monthly enrolment was 130 and the average daily attendance 111. When the attendance at a school increases in this way, it is a fairly sure indication that it is doing good work and that the education given is appreciated by the parents of the pupils.

As to the character of the education given at St. Francis' School, I am in a position to speak from personal knowledge, as I inspected the school some little time ago, and saw all the Classes at work. There were 114 children present, an increase of 30 upon the previous year. The Kindergarten and Beginners' Classes were distinctly good. The hand work done by the children in these Classes was very clever, and I was pleased to see how interested the tiny pupils were in their work. As I progressed through the school, I found the work generally very satisfactory.

History in Class 4 was particularly good, the girls readily answering questions in what was obviously their favourite subject. In Classes 5 and 4 Recitation was good, and selections from "King John" and current news poetry were delivered with great spirit. Throughout the school, however, great attention needs to be given to the pronunciation of English. In this connection the Education Department has urged that an English Mistress be added to the Staff. Let me hasten to give an assurance that no reflection is intended thereby upon the energy and skill of the Mistresses who have laboured so successfully at the school, but it is obvious that the English language can be taught best by an English teacher. I have discussed the matter with Father de Maria, who entirely agrees with the principle but finds it difficult of accomplishment. He has tried to get Sisters from England, but failed. He has tried, too, the experiment of sending Italian Sisters to England for a course of training, but here again he was unsuccessful, for the Sisters fell sick, owing, as they reported, to the "evil climate of England, and the unaccustomed food." So we can only wait for happier times and hope that when the War is over, Father de Maria will renew his efforts to obtain a Mistress from England, and that he will then be successful.

I should like to see the older girls taught "Cookery." This is being done in one of the Girls' Schools in the Colony, and the results have been gratifying in every way. I have already spoken to Father de Maria on the subject, and I hope that next year a Class will be started. Then again the course in Hygiene might be modified, and more attention given to practical work; for instance, the treatment of cuts and bruises and the elements of sick nursing might be imparted to the senior girls, more especially as there is a small hospital attached to the school.

I have spoken so far of subjects of instruction, and it is well indeed that the children have been successful in their studies. But I wish now to refer to the tone and discipline of the school, far more important than mere book-learning. I have already said that I found all the children happy and interested in their work; I am pleased to be able to add that prompt and cheerful obedience was a noticeable feature throughout the school. Too great importance cannot be attached to this, as on the careful training of character in youth depend the happiness and success of maturer years. There is now-a-days a regrettable tendency to think only of giving pleasure and gratification to children, allowing them to follow their own sweet will, to ignore the claims of duty, obedience and self-control, to think only of their present enjoyment rather than their future happiness. It seems to be forgotten that life's lessons of discipline have to be learned sooner or later; it is not better to learn them through the wise teaching of teachers and parents than through the world unprepared for its trials. The lessons that experience of the world will then teach will be far harder and far harder than any that can be taught in the school-room. At the same time, we must strive to make our children happy.

The great struggle in which we are engaged makes it all the more necessary that our children should be steadfastly trained in that prompt obedience, that self-control, that self-surrender, in the service of others which is now being held up before the world as glorious examples in the heroic stories which reach us about our men-at-arms of the front; they should be steadfastly trained that they may bravely bear their part in the sterner times that are before us, when life will become harder and more strenuous, when more than ever will it be necessary to sacrifice self, to bear one another's burdens. (Applause.)

PRIZE LIST.

The prize list was as follows:—
Class IV.—1st prize, Lily Wilkinson, 2nd prize, Mary Medina. For recitation and drawing, Violet Langenburg.
Class V.—1st prize for conduct and arithmetic, Emma Thompson; 1st for composition and dictation, Mary Rozario; 2nd Edith Dixon; 3rd Julia Ramos; special prize for conduct, Aggie Goulding.
Class VI.—1st prize Annie Cordeiro; 2nd Moolie Rahman; 3rd Bertha Rodriguez.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

In connection with the Rowing events arranged for Saturday next, yachting members are reminded that there will also be Ladies' Yacht Races. The programme is as follows:—

3.00 p.m. Ladies' Double Sculling Race.
3.45 p.m. Starting Gun for "Handicap" Class.
4.00 p.m. Starting Gun for "One Design," "Hayward Hayes" "Cael" Classes.

4.30 p.m. Scratch Fours (with Lady Coxswains).

In the Yachting races the tiller is to be handled by a Lady from start to finish.

The Courses selected will be announced at the Club House prior to the time arranged for Starting.

Cruiser Race.

The following are the Handicaps for the second of the series of Cruiser Champion ship races to be sailed on Sunday, the 12th instant:—

Chinese Rig.	M. S. per mile
Miranda	Scratch
Genone	20
Snipe	40
Scotengien	40
Dorothy II.	1.40
Tutan	3.20
Flora	5.00

English Rig.

M. S. per mile
Feather
Spindrift
Evin
Queen Bee
Irene

CRICKET.

SCOUTS CO. v. REST OF VOLUNTARY FORCES.

The following will represent the Scouts' Coy. in the above match on the Club ground to-morrow, commencing at 2.15 p.m.—G. R. Sayer (Captain), R. N. Anderson, J. A. Brand, K. Brayshaw, A. L. Gace, E. W. Hamilton, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, H. E. Muriel, E. B. Reed, and F. Syme-Thomson.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

U.S. LEAGUE.

R.G.A. v. 4TH K.S.L.I.

On the Military Ground on Saturday, kick-off, at 4 p.m.:—

R.G.A. team: Gibson:—Caple and Weeks; Lovelock, Edgeler and Townsend; Shakespear, Fisher, Youngman, Swan, and Draper.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

The following matches were decided on Wednesday last:—

Senior League:—
Queen's College, 1; St. Joseph's, 0.
Junior League:—
Queen's College, 2; Yau-mati, 1.
Wanted, 5; Ellis Kadorie, 0.
St. Stephen's, 1; St. Paul's, 0.
The League tables up to 8th December read as follows:—

Schools' Senior League.	Matches.	Goals.
P. W. L. D. F. A. P.		
Queen's College	3 3 0 0 9 1 0	
St. Stephen's Coll.	4 2 1 1 2 2 5	
St. Joseph's Coll.	3 1 1 1 1 1 3	
St. Paul's College	3 0 2 1 0 1 1	
Diocesan School	3 0 2 1 0 7 1	

Schools' Junior League.	Matches.	Goals.
P. W. L. D. F. A. P.		
Wanted	4 3 0 1 8 0 7	
St. Stephen's	4 3 0 1 6 2 7	
Queen's College	3 2 0 1 5 2 5	
Yau-mati	4 2 2 0 9 5 4	
Diocesan	3 1 0 2 6 2 4	
St. Joseph's	3 2 1 0 3 2 4	
Ellis Kadorie	4 0 3 1 1 12 1	
St. Paul's	3 0 3 0 0 6 0	
Saiying Pun	4 0 4 0 0 7 0	

CLASS VII.—1st for reading and recitation, Aggie Ismail; 1st for arithmetic and dictation, Annie Nunes; 3rd Sunny Marriott. For conduct and arithmetic, Willie Reed. For conduct and religious knowledge, Rita Xavier. For general proficiency, Katie el Arculli. For application, Indijah Runyahn.

CLASS VIII. (No. 1).—1st Frank Arculli; 2nd Edith Crestejo; 3rd Rozario Ramos. For conduct, Annie Nunes; 3rd Sunny Marriott. For conduct and arithmetic, Willie Reed. For conduct and religious knowledge, Rita Xavier. For general proficiency, Katie el Arculli. For application, Indijah Runyahn.

CLASS VIII. (No. 2).—1st Harry Abdula; 2nd Isabel Pavon; 3rd Beatrice Souza. For religious knowledge, John Xavier. For conduct, Mary Kikuna.

INFANT CLASS. (B).—1st Bertie Victor; 2nd Bertha Cordeiro; 3rd Rosie el Arculli. For recitation, Giorgio Kien. For general proficiency, Arthur Reed. Kindergarten occupation, Lizzie Thomas. For sewing, Jalia Amat and Mary Hartman.

HOLY INFANCY SCHOOL.

CLASS IV.—1st, Cho Jut Quai; 2nd, Hio Hao Ju; 3rd Fong Sao Ha.
CLASS III.—1st, Cheung Qian Tai; 2nd, Lo Chun Jing; 3rd, Sha Sao Shang.
CLASS II.—1st, Chang Jong Kiu; 2nd, Hao Yon Cam; 3rd, Chan Chai Mui.
CLASS I.—1st, Leong Yut Chan; 2nd, To Ly Yong; 3rd, Wong Cam Fong.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Musical and Typewriting, Julia Ramos; Music, Rosie Tam; Lily Tam; Sebastian Ramos.
Religious knowledge.—Edith Dixon and Julia Ramos.
Distinction for Music.—Annie Cordeiro and Aggie Ismail.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE Nos. 1741, 1742.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS GOODS
LATEST NOVELTIES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY
FANCY BOXES OF
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CHRISTMAS
PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.
CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

PULLED FIGS. NUTS. MUSCATELS.

CURRENTS. RAISINS. SULTANAS.

YORK HAMS-STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TOYS, GAMES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[32]

WILLEM HEYBLOM,
IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT.

3. QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF 30 DUTCH AND SEVERAL

ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURERS.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

PHONE: 1687.

PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1915.

[1179]

IF THESE BE CONSCRIPTS SAVE US FROM THE VOLUNTEER.

A company of Guards had just had a severe struggle with some Germans, whom they had ejected from a trench after the Germans had put up a hard fight. A private, who only just before had been a participant in a discussion on voluntaryism versus compulsion, when the old argument that one volunteer was worth three conscripts was brought up, remarked to an officer, "Where they conscripts we have just had the scrap with sir." The officer replied in the affirmative, whereupon the Tommy grimly replied, "Then Gawd be us if we meet the volunteers."

IS THIS YOUR CASE?

In the nervy countries of the East it is no uncommon thing for people to suddenly fall into a condition of ill health for which they can ascribe no adequate reason. A week ago as "fit" as could be wished, deterioration has set in, vague at first, but rapidly developing until appetite has gone, sleep has become fitful or has fled entirely, nervousness and depression have taken the place of the usual feeling of cheerfulness and efficiency, and a general sense of the whole system being "below par" has become painfully evident.

The test of time, coupled with the irrefutable testimony of reliable people in all parts of the world has established Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as the standard restorative in all such cases. It is by building up the nerves through the blood, and by supplying to the enfeebled body new, rich blood at every dose that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restore "fitness" to the feeble, strength to the weak, health to the sick in the marvellous way they do.

Begin to build yourself up to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Obtainable from medicine dealers everywhere, also from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, Szechuen Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, post free. The free booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System," will be sent to you for a postcard to the above address.

[1093-7]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 897, dated 10th January, 1894, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 11th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

[1174]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

[735]

FOR SALE.

TOYS AND XMAS GOODS.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS, &c.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915.

[1043]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NO. 40, WYNDHAM STREET, from 1st January. Central location, three minutes from City.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
TOTO KISSE KAISHA,
King's Building,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1269]

WANTED.

TUGMASTER.

Apply to—
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG LTD.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1270]

THE "DEVAWONGSE" STEAM-
SHIP CO., LTD.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance of 1911 and 1913, that a MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the "DEVAWONGSE" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 20, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of December, 1915, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose provided in the said Section.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1915.
NG KAI CHI,
Liquidator.
[1264]

THE "PHRANANG" STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance of 1911 and 1913, that a MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the "PHRANANG" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 20, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of December, 1915, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose provided in the said Section.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1915.
NG KAI CHI,
Liquidator.
[1265]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1)—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—
"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

"be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(1)—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2)—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 33a:—

(33a)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3)—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: 'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'The General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles "Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(4)—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 25, 44, 46, 52, 54, 63, 83, 102, and 123 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
[1255]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 10th December 1915, at 4 o'clock P.M. in the CHAMBER ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to fill the place of the late Honourable Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., on the Legislative Council.

Notice in writing of the Names of Candidates and their proposers and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915. [1246]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1)—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society."

(2)—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—
"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

"be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(9)—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment, or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3)—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 34a:—

(34a)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4)—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: 'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'The General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles "Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(5)—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 36, 45, 47, 53, 55, 64, 94, 103, and 129 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
[1254]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the following Resolutions which were proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:—

(1)—That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$3,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 additional shares of \$30 each.

(2)—That the Directors be authorised to offer the said 10,000 Additional Shares at a premium of \$10 per Share to each Member on the Register of Members on the 14th day of December, 1915, in the proportion of one New Share for every complete number of Five Shares which such Member is the Registered Holder of on that date and upon the footing (unless the Directors shall otherwise determine) that Shareholders shall be given the option of paying the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together \$80 per Share) to the Company on acceptance of the offer or of paying such amount on or before the 29th February, 1916, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from (and including) the 1st January, 1916, until payment and that if any Shareholder fails to pay the full amount due on any Shares accepted by him (including premium and interest) on or before the 29th February, 1916, such Shares may be forfeited by the Directors and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined to the 31st December, 1915, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the Shares not accepted in response to such offer to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company and that forfeited Shares shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, reallocated or otherwise disposed of by the Directors in such manner as they think fit.

(3)—That such Additional Shares shall not participate in any Dividend declared in March, 1916, in respect of profit earned up to the 31st December, 1915, but shall participate in any Dividend declared thereafter pro rata with the existing capital.

(4)—That no Member shall be entitled to an offer of any fraction of an Additional Share in respect of any Number of Shares less than five held by him.

(5)—That the Directors be empowered to dispose of all additional shares which members are not entitled to have offered to them to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

(6)—That the proposed exercise by the Directors of the power of borrowing vested in them by the creation of a debenture issue of \$2,000,000 bearing interest at Six per cent., of which \$1,000,000 is to be offered for subscription forthwith and the balance is to be dealt with in such manner as the Directors may in the present or future determine be and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be left to raise and secure the repayment of such debentures in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit to deposit any of such debentures with the Company's Bankers on such terms as they think fit as security for any indebtedness of the Company to its Bankers either present or future.

And the Resolution hereafter further submitted will also be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—
"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution immediately preceding for the approval and adoption of new regulations of the Company be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened. A copy of the new regulations referred to can be seen on application at the Company's Office in Hongkong or at the Offices of Messieurs Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, the Company's Solicitors.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
CHIEF MANAGER.

NOTICE.—The Register of Shareholders will be Closed from and including the 14th December, 1915, to the 24th December, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
CHIEF MANAGER.
[1240]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that pursuant to the Resolutions advertised about THE REGISTER WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 14th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915, and the offer of New Shares will be made TO THE SHAREHOLDERS ON THE REGISTER ON THAT DAY. The last day for receiving transfers will accordingly be THE 13th DECEMBER, 1915.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1915. [1241]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S E OLD BROWN BRANDY.



THE
PEG O' MY HEART.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 11TH, 1915.

THE VACANCY ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In the exercise of a right conceded during the Governorship of Sir GEORGE BOWEN thirty-two years ago, the members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will proceed this afternoon to choose a representative of their interests upon the Legislative Council. Incredibly as it may seem in the case of a Colony which, in point of

tonnage, is the largest port in the world and owes its very foundation and prosperity to commercial effort, this is the only measure of popular representation with which the authorities have seen fit to entrust the inhabitants. Four of the other five unofficial members of the Legislative Council are appointed direct by the Governor, while the fifth is selected by the Justices of the Peace, who are His Excellency's nominees. In these circumstances it might, perhaps, be expected that the election would arouse a considerable

degree of interest on the part of the general public, and that for the vacancy there would be an eager rush of candidates. Yet we find the Colony more impassive than an agricultural hamlet at home in the midst of a Parish Council election, while the honour of acting as the champion of these interests without which the Colony would collapse has attracted only two aspirants, despite the fact that it carries with it a title only a little inferior to that of a Privy Councillor. The two aspirants in question are Mr. J. W. C. BONNAR, of Gibb, Livingstone & Co., Vice-Chairman of the Chamber, and Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, partner in the firm of Reiss & Co. As neither of these gentlemen has issued an address setting forth the policy which he intends to pursue if returned, the election seems likely to resolve itself into one of persons rather than principles. Both candidates have been closely identified for many years with the business and social life of Hongkong and are thoroughly well qualified to speak with authority on all matters affect-

ing the welfare of the commercial community. The one upon whose shoulders the mantle of the late Mr. Hewett falls will have no easy task before him. As the natural leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council he will need to have the courage of his convictions in a marked degree, and the power to express those convictions with force and lucidity. Nor must he become disheartened by repeated failures to carry his point. Herein probably lies the secret of the death of candidates and the comparative apathy of the community. Busy men of affairs are apt to think that their time can be more profitably employed than in leading a forlorn hope, and the public to feel that the whole business is a sorry farce. It would be a grave mistake, however, to deduce from this that the British community in Hongkong are too much engrossed in their private affairs to take any interest in the government of the Colony. If public spirit appears sometimes to be languishing it is due to the absence of anything calculated to keep it alive. People gradually lose interest in a government with which they are not really in touch and whose policy they cannot help to shape even though it be of vital concern to them. When the present war is over there are likely to be many changes made in the internal arrangements of the British Empire, and it is not too much to hope that when these take place the claims of this Colony to consideration will not be overlooked. For, with trifling modifications, the system of government that obtains in Hongkong to-day remains pretty much the same as it was at the beginning, and it is twenty years since the late Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the last little concession to local sentiment. Those two decades have witnessed great changes in our conceptions of government both at Home and in the British Colonies and Dependencies, and there is little doubt that a memorial such as that which was presented to the House of Commons by the residents of the Colony in 1894 would meet with a more sympathetic reception than was accorded it on that occasion, though even then it was not entirely barren of results. If, for some occult reason, the mercantile and professional classes of Hongkong cannot be endowed with the same privileges as the masses in the United Kingdom or the European residents of Shanghai, it is surely not too much to ask that they should at least be placed on an equality with the fellahs of Egypt. As a minimum the British community should press for the right to elect its representatives by popular vote. Such a reform would stimulate local patriotism and invest those representatives with a measure of authority which they cannot now pretend to possess. But the initiative must come from this side. Secretaries of State are far too busy to interfere unasked in the affairs of distant Crown Colonies which appear to be contented with their lot.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 5 p.m.

The directors of Linggi Plantations, Limited, have declared a third interim dividend of 15 per cent. in respect of the current year, payable on January 15th.

At a meeting of the committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale was elected Chairman of the Chamber in succession to the late Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.

The Malay Mail hears that a proposal has been made and is being well supported for the presentation of a battle-plane, costing approximately \$20,000, to the War Office by members of the F.M.S. Civil Service.

SINGAPORE SCHOOL
MISTRESS' SAD SUICIDE.

A verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned at the inquest on the body of Miss Olive Ethel Elizabeth Pinkerton, B.A., acting first mistress, at Raffles Girls' School, Singapore, who died from the effects of a revolver shot. The evidence showed that the deceased, who was naturally of a cheerful and jolly disposition, was apparently in her usual state at dinner on the night when she was found with a bullet wound in the head. She had, however, been working very hard and since May and June had suffered almost continuously from toothache. When found she was quite conscious and in reply to a question gave it to be understood that she had caused her own injury with a revolver, which was lying underneath her. The cause of death was a gunshot injury producing pressure on the spinal cord.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram has been received at the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
2.45 p.m., December 9th.
Typhoon in about 114 degrees Long. E. and 16 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

THE LATE MR. HEWETT.

TRIBUTE FROM THE HONGKONG
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar (Vice-Chairman), who presided, said:—
GENTLEMEN.—Since last we met the Chamber has sustained a very great loss by the sudden death of our late Chairman, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G. The news came as a great shock to me on my return to the Colony last Thursday, and I have no doubt that those of you who were here when the sad event occurred were equally startled at the sudden removal from our midst of one whom we knew so well and respected so highly. It was in his capacity as Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, a position which he occupied for 13 years—a longer period than any of his predecessors—that we were brought into closest touch with him, and I feel sure that you will all agree with me that he filled that important office with great ability and marked success. It was my privilege to act with him on the committee for nearly eight years, and one could not fail to be impressed with the zeal and thoroughness which he displayed in tackling all the knotty problems which came before the Committee. He gave ungrudgingly of his time and talents in furthering the interests of the commercial community of this port, and has left behind him a record of work well done. Surely, it is only fitting that we should place on record our appreciation of the great services he rendered the Chamber. I, therefore, submit for your approval the following resolution:—

"The Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce deeply deplore the loss the Chamber has sustained by the death of their esteemed Chairman, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., and desire to place on record their profound appreciation of the untiring efforts made by him on behalf of, and his valuable services to, the Commercial Community of this Colony for fifteen years as a member of the Committee, for thirteen years as its Chairman, and for nine years as the Representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING CASE.
SYDNEY COHEN AGAIN.

The hearing was continued at the Magistrate's, before Mr. E. A. Hazeland, yesterday, of the case in which Edmund Walter Hickrath, aged 31, described as a merchant, of England; Ethel Rearden, aged 37, of New York; and Madame Emilie Delaune, of France; are charged with importing of 700 lbs. of opium into the Colony by the *Mishima Maru*. There was a second charge against the defendants of being in possession of opium without a permit from the Superintendent of Police.

Sergeant Pincott, cross-examined, admitted that he burst out laughing when the second defendant said that some of the trunks had been brought out for Sydney Cohen.

Mr. Jenkin (defending)—It was not the first time you had heard of Cohen?—No, I have heard of him more than once. I heard of his name at least a year ago, in the Reed case. Also his name was mentioned in a case about six months ago, when a Chinese boy was arrested and said in defence that he was carrying luggage for Cohen. The Chinese was acquitted.

You have seen Cohen?—Yes, I have seen him once, about ten months ago. I understand that he is connected with some cinematograph business?—Yes. Was he not a rather distinguished-looking man; sort of Bank manager type?—Well, I can't say. I should not recognise him again.

When the name Cohen was mentioned you burst out laughing and turned round to Mr. King and said something. What was it you said?—More of Mr. Sydney Cohen's stuff.

Cohen is known to the Hongkong Police?—Yes. Do you think that police of other ports, Shanghai, Singapore, etc., know him?—I should say they know as much about him as Hongkong.

In answer to further questions, witness agreed that the defendants had every opportunity of disposing of the keys of the trunks, as half an hour elapsed from the time he came on board to the time when he asked for the keys and received them. He agreed that the second defendant said she had not seen these keys before.

Evidence was given by Assistant Superintendent King, and the case was adjourned until to-day.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN BALKANS.

FIERCE ARTILLERY WORK IN FRANCE.

AMERICAN NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

PLIGHT OF BRITISH PRISONERS FROM GERMANY.

ITALIANS PROGRESSING.

BIG RECRUITING BOOM.

GREEK POLICY.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT ARTILLERY WORK. EXCITING AIR DUEL AT HEIGHT OF 10,000 FEET.

PARIS, December 9th.
1.40 a.m.

A communiqué states:—The day has been comparatively quiet. There have been artillery actions in Artois, and Champagne; of an especially violent character at the latter place. We advanced by means of grenade fighting east of Souain. Our batteries between Artois and the Meuse demolished, near Bethin Court, a reservoir of suffocating gas.

A French aeroplane, at a height of 10,000 feet, chased and shelled, at a range of twenty yards, a German machine which caught fire and exploded. Both the German airmen fell in our lines.

GERMAN ATTACKS. STOPPED BY ARTILLERY.

PARIS, December 9th.

German attacks form a feature of a communiqué. Machine-guns prevented the Germans from restoring the destroyed works at Hetsas, while the artillery north of Arras stopped a German attack. Our guns destroyed a defensive work in the Roye region, and our bombers have continued their progress south of Souplet. A fierce engagement is proceeding east of Souain Hill.

"TRENCH-FOOT."

COMBATING FROST-BITE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, December 9th.

Replying to a question in regard to the prevalence of frost-bite, Mr. H. J. Tennant said that for the week ended November 27th, there were 770 cases of "trench-foot" among the British troops in France, but it was hoped to greatly reduce this number. Large quantities of rubber thigh-boots had been sent, and more would be sent.

PLIGHT OF BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

A HARROWING STORY.

LONDON, December 9th.

Seventy-three British disabled soldiers from Germany arrived at Flushing en route for England, and also 150 civilians, including fifty coloured people, who have been released from internment in Germany.

The soldiers presented a most pitiable sight. Apart from missing legs and arms, they were mostly clad in old and ragged German uniforms, and some wore wooden clogs. They presented an extraordinary contrast to the warmly-clad Germans returned from England.

Seventeen of the soldiers were from Wittenberg camp, and they told a harrowing tale of brutalities, especially when typhus swept the camp in the Spring. The Germans bolted and sent food by shoots into the grounds. Seventeen hundred prisoners died of typhus, including 99 British. Of six British Army doctors who were prisoners, and who volunteered to go to Wittenberg, three died of typhus.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES RETIRE. TO PREPARED POSITIONS.

PARIS, December 9th.

It is reported that the Allies have evacuated the Krivelak region, retiring in good order to prepared positions on the Demirkapu Pass, where they will be able to offer an effective resistance.

VON MACKENSEN'S ARMY ACTIVE.

It appears that half of General von Mackensen's Army has already crossed into Bulgaria, but it is not known whether its intention is to oppose the Russians or to attack the Anglo-French forces at Strumitza.

SUDDEN BULGARIAN ACTIVITY.

AGAINST ANGLO-FRENCH LINE.

SALONIKA, December 8th.

The Anglo-French line in Macedonia has been awakened by sudden activity on the part of the Bulgarians, who for an entire day bombarded the British front and delivered an infantry attack which was repulsed. The British casualties were slight. The Bulgarians also used their artillery against the French and appeared to be contemplating an offensive, which was cut short by the French 75's.

VIOLENT BULGARIAN ATTACK.

PARIS, December 9th.

The Bulgarians on Sunday violently attacked the bridgehead at Demirkapu, on the Vardar, but were completely repulsed.

There was a calm along the whole front on Monday.

ARRANGEMENTS AT SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, December 9th.

Two Greek General Staff Officers have arrived here to arrange with the Anglo-French military authorities the details with reference to the understanding reached between the Entente and Hellenic Governments.

ENEMY ENTER MONASTIR.

ATHENS, December 9th.

An official Greek announcement states that one German and one Bulgarian regiment have entered Monastir. The Anglo-French troops are continuing their withdrawal towards the Greek frontier.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY. COMPLICATIONS POSSIBLE.

SALONIKA, December 8th.

The Turco-Bulgarian situation threatens complications. Distrust is increasing.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

MORE BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, December 8th.

The British steamer *Commodore* has been sunk, one of the crew being drowned.

LONDON, December 9th.

The British steamer *Iynis*, and the Italian barque *Pietro Sfora* have been sunk. The crews were saved.

Thirty-eight of the crew of the British steamer *Helmsuir* have been picked up.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKING OF THE "COMMUNIPAW."

AMERICANS ABOARD.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

It appears that the *Communipaw* (sunk by a submarine off Tripoli) had a crew of thirty, and it is known that the Captain and four of the engineers were Americans. The steamer was bound for Alexandria. A MYSTERY.

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

The Ambassador to Rome informs the State Department that the *Standard Oil* steamer *Communipaw* was captured and taken to a port which is not named.

LONDON, December 9th.

There is a mystery as to the fate of the *Communipaw*.

A Rome message states that the *Communipaw* left Genoa on the 2nd for Alexandria. The first news of the fact that she was torpedoed was received by wireless from an Italian ship, which picked up a call for help from the *Communipaw*. The Italian ship hastened to the spot, after calling up Greek and British warships, but none of them found any trace of the *Communipaw*.

NEW YORK, December 9th.

Standard Oil officials state that the *Communipaw* should have left Alexandria for New York on the 7th. They have received no advices.

AUSTRIAN NAVY ACTIVE.

SEVERAL VESSELS SUNK.

PARIS, December 9th.

A telegram from Montenegro says that the Austrian squadron which bombarded San Giovanni consisted of a cruiser and seven destroyers, accompanied by two seaplanes.

The squadron sank two steamers, respectively Greek and Italian, and ten sailing ships, and destroyed a French submarine in the mouth of the Bojawa, ten miles north of San Giovanni.

AUSTRIAN EXAGGERATIONS.

LONDON, December 8th.

The Admiralty, in a statement regarding the claims in an Austrian communiqué published yesterday, says that only two small steamers were sunk, one of them being of 300 tons. Also a few sailingships were sunk. The information concerning land guns is doubtful. The *Fremel* was attacked while aground. The latest Austrian communiqué speaks of the sinking of a very large sailing-ship. This was actually the *Gallipoli*, of 3 tons.

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, December 9th.

An Austrian communiqué states that an Austrian submarine, on the 5th, sank a small Italian two funnelled cruiser off Valona.

NAVAL DISTINCTIONS.

LONDON, December 8th.

Simultaneously with the gazettement of Vice-Admiral King Hall's detailed despatches with reference to the destruction of the German cruiser *Koenigsberg*, the announcement is made that five Distinguished Service Orders have been conferred on Captain Fullerton, Commander Robert Wilson, Naval Aeronaut Robert Gordon Cull and Sub-Lieutenant Harwood Arnold.

AUTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRILLIANT FIGHTING.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, December 9th.

A communiqué states:—After intense artillery preparation, infantry attacked our positions in the Ledro and Terragnole valleys, but they were completely and immediately repulsed. On the Carso Plateau our infantry continues resolute and aggressive. As the result of a brilliant action in the northern portion of Monte San Michele yesterday, we captured a strong and extensive entrenchment, 146 prisoners and a quantity of material.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WONDERFUL "ANZACS."

MESSAGE FROM THE KING CON- VEYED BY LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, December 9th.

While at Gallipoli, Lord Kitchener delivered to the New Zealand and Australian troops a message from the King expressing his high appreciation of their unflinching gallantry, through fighting which was as hard as any yet seen during the war. He had complete confidence in the determination and fighting quality of our men to assist in carrying the war to an entirely successful termination.

Lord Kitchener also expressed his own appreciation of the wonderfully good work of the "Anzacs." Not until he himself had seen positions captured and held was he able to fully realise the magnitude of the work accomplished. He was pleased to find them all in such good heart and imbued with such a grand spirit.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TSAR FOR THE FRONT.

PETERSBURG, December 9th.

The Tsar and Tzarevitch have left the Tsar's Kossolo for the front.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING CONSTANTINE'S POLICY.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE INTERVIEW.

NEW YORK, December 8th.

In the course of his interview with King Constantine the Associated Press correspondent asked whether Germany had given an assurance to respect Greek neutrality. King Constantine replied:—"Of course, but that does not prevent the German and Bulgarian Armies, as measures of military necessity, from pursuing the retreating Anglo-French Armies into Greece and turning Greece into a second Poland. I have that assurance also."

His Majesty declared that the election of M. Venizelos as Premier was due to his personal popularity, and did not mean approval of his intervention policy, which the masses of the Greeks had not understood. "The arrangement not to resist the Allied landing at Salonika," said His Majesty, "was not made with my assent. The minimum Allied Army necessary to accomplish anything in the Balkans, in my opinion, is 400,000, but that number is not being sent. Therefore Greece must suffer."

King Constantine, replying to the question as to what Greece would do if the Entente used coercion, said:—"We should protest to the world against any violation of sovereign rights, and we would resist passively, as long as humanly possible, against being forced into a course prejudicial to our liberties and happiness."

The correspondent then asked, "And what you cannot hold out longer?" King Constantine replied:—"We shall have to demobilise and await this march of events. What else can we do?"

PLOTS IN AMERICA.

WHY RECALLS WERE REQUESTED.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

Mr. Lansing has replied to Count Benstorf's enquiry for a reason why the Government requests the withdrawal of Capt. Boyed and Capt. von Papen.

The reply simply reiterates the statement "because of their military and naval activities."

BOYED AND VON PAPPEN TO BE WITHDRAWN.

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

The State Department is informed that the Kaiser is personally interested in Boyed and von Papen, as he personally wanted both. It is intimated, however, that their withdrawal will be ordered.

AUSTRIA'S GRAIN SHORTAGE. SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

ZURICH, December 8th.

Sensational disclosures of a shortage of grain in Austria-Hungary were made in a speech by the Secretary of the Vienna Provision Market, who said the harvest had been most disappointing, adding that it was a great mistake for the Government to let the public suppose that the opening of the Danube would change the situation. Only the most skillful administration and the greatest economy would carry the country through till the next harvest.

ARREST OF DUTCH EDITOR. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

THE HAGUE, December 8th.

The arrest of the editor of the *De Vrije Pers* was drawn attention to in Parliament, when the Minister of Justice gave an assurance that the freedom of the Press would not be restricted.

GERMAN FORT BLOWN UP. MANY CASUALTIES.

PARIS, December 8th.

An explosion has completely destroyed Fort Cognelle, at Namur. Eighty German soldiers are reported to have been killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

THE "ANCONA" OUTRAGE.

NEW YORK, December 9th.

The *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent says that the United States has sent a peremptory Note to Austria regarding the sinking of the *Ancona*, and it is expected that it will be presented by the Ambassador at Vienna to-day or to-morrow. It demands a complete disavowal of the sinking, the punishment of the Commander of the submarine, full indemnity for the families of the American victims, and an assurance against any repetition.

The *Evening Post's* New York correspondent states that the *Ancona* Note has been officially confirmed.

RECRUITING BOOM.

STATIONS WORKING DAY AND NIGHT.

LONDON, December 9th.

There have been enormous crowds at the recruiting stations during the past few days, and yesterday broke all records in the registering of clerks. The doctors were unable to cope with the applicants. Messages at midnight from the recruiting stations in London and suburbs reported that hundreds, and in some cases thousands, were then waiting to be attested, and that the police were regulating the crowd. Some of the recruiting offices in the provinces were kept open all day and night.

It is expected that Mr. Asquith, on the 15th, will ask the House of Commons to sanction the enrolment of a million more men, in addition to the 3,000,000 men already sanctioned.

BRITISH ARMY HORSES.

SUPPLY TO BE IMPROVED.

LONDON, December 9th.

The report of Lord Middleton's committee on the supply of horses for military purposes, makes a series of recommendations for increasing suitable horse-breeding, including an annual outlay, possibly eventually reaching £100,000 per annum, compared with an expenditure this year, under the Board of Agriculture's present scheme, of £28,500. The report points out that this is a small amount when compared to the expenditure of Continental powers, and it would be false economy to defer action. The recommendations include an increase in the Army's horse peace establishments.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON GREEK STEAMER.

CAPTURED BY GERMANS.

LONDON, December 9th.

A telegram from Milan says the German submarine started chasing the Greek steamer 80 miles from Zante. The latter hoisted colours and fled, but was shelled and overhauled and stopped. While the Austrians were searching Colonel Napier and Capt. Wilson, another British Red Cross officer stood on deck wearing his uniform.

The Greek captain vigorously protested against their capture as a violation of international law, but the submarine officer told him it was none of his business and took off Colonel Napier and Capt. Wilson, releasing the Red Cross officer.

BRITISH LOSSES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GALLANTRY OF THE TROOPS.

LONDON, December 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that in the battle of Ctesiphon 643 British were killed, 3,330 wounded and 694 were missing. It was believed that during the retreat the losses were less than 300. Some reinforcements had already arrived. He eulogised, amid cheers, the military quality of the troops, British and Indian, and stated that the condition of the wounded was most satisfactory.

ALLIES AND GERMAN PEACE TALK.

LONDON, December 9th.

At question-time in the House of Commons Mr. Asquith informed Mr. P. Snowden that the Governments of France, Russia, Italy, and Britain had mutually agreed not to conclude peace separately. The Premier added that if serious proposals for general peace were submitted by the enemy, either through a neutral Power or direct, they would first be discussed by the Allied Governments. It would be the desire of the Government to take Parliament into its confidence at the earliest possible moment.

PERSIA SITUATION IMPROVED.

LONDON, December 9th.

Reuter learns that the situation at Teheran has improved. The British Consul at Shiraz, and other Englishmen arrested there on November 15th, are still at Borasgun. They are being well treated.

P. & O. FARES.

PROBABLE INCREASE.

LONDON, December 9th.

At the P. and O. meeting, Lord Inchcape said that owing to the great rise in working expenses, it might be necessary to again raise the passenger rates. He added that the amalgamation between the P. and O. and British India Company was working, in every respect, satisfactorily.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND CHINA.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

TOKIO, December 9th.

The Foreign Minister, in his speech to the Diet, said that China's reply to their representations with reference to the Monarchical movement being ambiguous, they enquired whether this implied acceptance of the advice tendered. He regretted that the reply was confidential, but he might say that there was some delay in the execution of the scheme contemplated, and the matter was now being discussed by the Powers interested.

I.C.S. MATTERS.

LONDON, December 9th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin Roberts asked whether at least one Indian representative would be included on the Civil Service Selection Committee.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that he did not think the committee would be required until the war was over, or that it would be to the interest of anyone to settle its composition until circumstances with which they had to deal were better known.

INCREASED SUEZ CANAL DUES.

LONDON, December 8th.

The Suez Canal dues will be increased by 50 centimes on April 1st next.

PRESIDENCY OF AMERICA.

ST. LOUIS, December 9th.

The Democratic National Committee has resolved to re-nominate President Wilson for the Presidency.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH STOCK.

French Stock now stands at 64.50.

POLITICS IN SPAIN.

A Madrid message says the Dat Ministry has resigned. It is stated that a new Ministry of Liberal opinion will shortly be formed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBITUARY.

MR. A. ROCHE, M. P.

LONDON, December 9th.

The death is announced of Mr. Augustine Roche, Nationalist M. P. for North Louth, since 1911, and formerly Lord Mayor of Cork.

PENANG SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

DEATH CAUSED BY A RASH ACT.

At an inquest upon the body of Mr. R. R. Nelligan, who was shot dead by Pte. D. Pengelly, of the Penang Volunteers, the jury found that death was caused by "a rash act."

Mr. Charles Nelligan, managing clerk to Messrs. Wroford and Thornton, the first witness, stated that on the afternoon of November 25th he was called to Mr. Langan's house in Macalister Road, and when he arrived there he saw his son lying dead on the floor. He had known Pengelly for a considerable number of years and there had been no trouble between his son and Pengelly.

Mr. Peter Langan, who described himself as a planter, said that about three p.m. on November 25th he was in his house sleeping. He awoke on hearing someone knocking at the door. He came down and let both Pengelly and Nelligan in. He asked them what they wanted, and Pengelly said he had come to give him warning about his son not attending his drills, and that Mr. Ward said he would be arrested. Witness said he had nothing to do about his son's affairs and asked Pengelly to see him personally. Then he told Pengelly, "You are under the influence of drink, you had better get home." Nelligan said, "He is going to give me a lift." Then accused said, "I am not going to give you a lift." Pengelly then went to the electric switch and started fiddling with the bolt of his rifle. Witness told him not to play with the rifle in his house. Pengelly then drew out a cartridge and put it in the rifle. He told him to stop it. Then he said, "I will shoot you Bob." Witness told him to stop this and clear out. He took no notice of this nonsense and Nelligan said, "Shoot me if you dare; I am not afraid."

At the same time putting up his hands. Then the shot went off. Deceased dropped and said not a word. When witness went up to him he was dead. Accused left his rifle at the window, looked at deceased, and said to him, "I have shot Bob," and then fell in a swoon. He seemed to be very much out of about it. Pengelly was the worse for drink, but he was sensible enough to speak to witness about his son. When he took up his rifle there was no staggering.

Dr. C. Francis, Deputy Registrar of Deaths, said the bullet had penetrated the chest, and the heart was lacerated. Inspector J. Payne deposed to being called to Mr. Langan's house. He found Nelligan lying dead at the door, and accused beside him dead drunk. Accused's rifle was near the window with a spent cartridge in it. Accused was shedding tears on the way to hospital.

The Coroner then charged the jury, who brought in a verdict that death was caused by a "rash act, accused not knowing what he was doing when



Don't be the "Skeleton at the Feast." Let Sargol make you Plump and Popular.

HOW THIN PEOPLE CAN PUT ON FLESH.

A New Discovery.

Thin men and women—that big, hearty, filling dinner you ate last night. What became of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight one ounce. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are sadly out of gear and need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and funny sawdust diets. Omit the flesh cream rub-ons. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating now and eat with every one of those two Sargol tablets. In two weeks note the difference. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy, "stay there" fat should be the net result. Sargol charges your weak, stagnant blood corpuscles—gives the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes with your food and prepares it for the blood in easily assimilated form. Thin people gain all the way from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol, and the new flesh stays put. Sargol tablets are a scientific combination of six of the best flesh-producing elements known to chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, and A. S. Watson & Co., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

[709-3]



JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

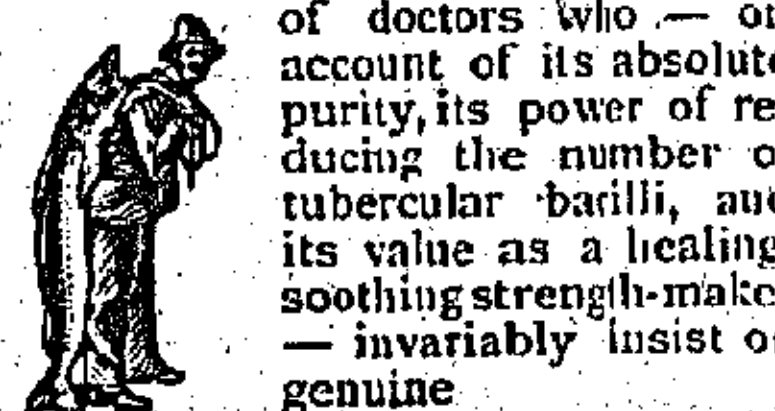
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

**BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS**

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Consumption.

The use of cod liver oil in early and advanced stages of consumption meets with the universal approval of doctors who—on account of its absolute purity, its power of reducing the number of tubercular bacilli, and its value as a healing, soothing strength-maker— invariably insist on genuine



**SCOTT'S
Emulsion**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

[137-4]

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to wear and tear on the system, and the result is the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and in time, they remove, most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS.**

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a special beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 3d (36 pills) 1/4 (56 pills) 2/6 (100 pills).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, General Meeting, in the Chamber Room, New Government Building.

Monday, 13th Dec.—
Neon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Friday, 17th Dec.—
11.30 a.m.—The "Devonshire" Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Creditors.
11.45 a.m.—The "Pharos" Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Creditors.

Saturday, 18th Dec.—
Neon—The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Monday, 20th Dec.—
11 a.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
11.15 p.m.—China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.30 a.m.—A fresh anti cyclone appears to be forming over N. China.

Pressure has decreased slightly over Japan and the Loochoo, and increased considerably over Luzon.

Pressure changes along the coast from Weikwei to Cape St. James are small.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon centre was in about latitude 16 deg. N. and longitude 117 deg. E., travelling W.N.W. at 25 m.p.h.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the coast of China and cyclonic gales over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction. Forecast.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. N. winds, fresh; overcast, drizzle, rain at times.

Formosa Channel. N.E. gale.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

9TH DECEMBER A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok...	7 a.	30.12	—	—	WNW	2	—
Nemuro...	6 a.	30.12	—	—	WNW	1	—
Hakodate...	6 a.	30.07	—	—	WNW	1	—
Tokio...	6 a.	30.10	—	—	N	2	—
Kobe...	6 a.	30.07	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki...	6 a.	30.07	—	—	SE	1	—
Kagoshima...	6 a.	30.08	—	—	NW	1	—
Oshima...	6 a.	30.04	—	—	—	0	—
Naha...	6 a.	29.98	—	—	ENE	1	—
Ishijima...	6 a.	29.93	—	—	ENE	2	—
Sonin Is.	6 a.	30.04	—	—	—	—	—
Choshi...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Wakatsuki...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Hankow...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Ichang...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Kinkiang...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Chungking...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Shanghai...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Wusung...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Amoy...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Swatow...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Taihou...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Taiwan...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Koshu...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Pescadore...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Canton...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Hongkong...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Gap Rock...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Macao...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Wuchow...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Holow...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Pakhoi...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Phulien...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Touran...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Cape St. James...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Aparri...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Dagupan...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Manila...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Legaspi...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Talob...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Uollo...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Surigao...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—
Lubuan...	6 a.	30.38	34	90	NW	4	—

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

* Typhoon ... 6 a. 29.95 6; ... NE 5 or
* Typhoon ... 29.90 66 ... ENE 3 or

* Chapel Island.
* Lat. 23.11 N. Long. 117.15 E.

T. F. CLYDE, Director.
A BAROMETRIC reduction to sea level (Fahrenheit) in the lay of the sea to inches, tenths and hundredths.

A TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

A HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, in units of air saturated with moisture being 10.

A DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

A FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

A STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, a fog, a gloom, a hail, a lightning, a shower, a passing shower, a squall, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a wave (sea).

A RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

MORE GERMAN ATROCITIES.

BARBAROUS WAR ON WOUNDED AND ON WOMEN.

On the last day of August, 1914, a French Army doctor, Aide-Major X, posted with his ambulance at Fosse, was informed that on the retreat of the French soldiers he and four orderlies would be left behind to care for some two hundred wounded who could not be moved. At once he commanded all the rifles left to be piled in front of the post, the magazines to be emptied, and all cartridges placed in a heap. Further, when some French cavalrymen entered the village and announced their intention of continuing the chase on the outskirts, he persuaded them to abandon their project in view of the risk to which it would expose the wounded.

What happened when the Germans arrived? The story is told in full in a grimly tragic article which appears in the November issue of *The British Review*.

Aide-Major X is now back in Paris, and it is his report which forms the bulk of this article. It is wonderfully impartial. He met a few humane Germans, to whom he pays due tribute, but in by far the majority of cases those with whom he came in contact were personifications of shameless brutality.

Notwithstanding its Red Cross flag, Fosse was bombarded for more than an hour. Then some Uhlans entered the village.

I went forward to meet them. They pointed out to me the officer in command. I told him that Fosse had been evacuated by our troops, and that I had been left behind in charge of 200 wounded, on whose behalf I claimed his protection. The officer replied that the wounded were nothing to him (his actual expression was of a very much stronger and less refined nature); that the German troops were about to attack the village. I represented to him that the men with me were defenceless, and were protected by the Geneva Convention, and begged him to explain the position to his commanding officer.

Again and again the French doctor pleaded for the protection of the Geneva Convention, to which Germany had subscribed, and the only reply was that "the Geneva Convention held good only in time of peace."

When approaching a company of German infantry, waving his handkerchief and pointing to his Red Cross badge, Aide-Major X was shot at and hit in the knee, besides having his legs pierced in three places by bayonets. While the officer in command went into the village the prisoner was left in charge of the platoon and one officer.

The latter, a captain, I think, opened my tunic, took out my pocket-book containing several banknotes and the photograph of my wife and child. These he commanded "as a souvenir."

Arriving at last at Stenay, other evidences of German brutality were forthcoming.

We could witness from the windows of the barracks the systematic pillage of the houses in Stenay. Every evening women were stopped in the streets by the soldiers, dragged off to the stables next to the barracks and violated. We could hear their cries and often the sound of firearms. Frequently unfortunate civilians, accused of being franc-tireurs, were shot without even the semblance of a trial. In their fury the Germans did not always spare their own men. It happened that one day I was sent for to assist as interpreter in the examination of a franc-tireur. The accused proved to be a German, hopelessly drunk, who had arrayed himself in a pair of French red trousers and had been arrested by a patrol. Despite his protestations he was beaten to death with the butt-end of rifles.

Every passage in Aide-Major X's terrible story is replete with horrors such as these. It is another tremendous count in that vast indictment for which punishment will have to be exacted to the utmost.

INNER HISTORY OF THE BALKAN CRISIS.

LORD LANSLOWNE'S STORY OF GREEK CHANGE OF POLICY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne made an important statement in the House of Lords on the situation in the Balkans, in reply to Lord Loreburn, who asked whether the despatch of troops to Salonica was determined upon with the approval of the highest naval and military advisers of the Government.

The following are points from the speech:—

I am afraid we must admit that the progress of the campaign in Northern Serbia has been such as to render it highly improbable that the Serbian Army will be able to withstand for any great length of time the attack to which it is exposed from the Austro-German forces on the north, aided by the stab in the back which Serbia is receiving at the hands of Bulgaria.

Serbia appealed to Great Britain for help. Her appeal was backed by M. Venizelos, and at his express request a British force was sent to Salonica.

It was a small force of 13,000 men, because only a small force was available and it was sent after full consideration with the military and naval advisers.

This small force was the precursor of a much larger force, and the intention manifestly was to push up to the help of Serbia with the active co-operation of the Greek Army.

The British Government had every reason to be assured that it had the good-will of Greece. Then came the fall of M. Venizelos and the repudiation by Greece of her treaty obligations.

Now that the new offensive against Serbia has begun, *Le Temps* points out that great groupings of the German army will be distributed on an enormous space. If you join Lille, Riga and Belgrade, you obtain a triangle, the sides of which measure about 1,500 kilometres.

THE END OF THE OLD MAJESTIC.

VIVID PERSONAL STORY.

THE MAN WHO RAN ALONG THE KEEL AND SAT ON THE RAM.

[BY A. ASHMEAD BARTLETT.]

The sinking of the *Triumph* caused a fresh and very serious problem for the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief. As long as a submarine or submarines remained in the neighbourhood he could not leave his battleships exposed off the coast to their attacks, whilst, at the same time, he had to consider the needs of the Army and the amount of artillery support which the General might require to keep down the fire of the Turkish batteries on the European and Asiatic shores.

Immediately after the crew of the *Triumph* had been picked up and transferred to trawlers the whole of the available destroyer craft started a tremendous hunt after the enemy. Throughout the early part of the afternoon reports kept on coming in of her movements.

First she was said to be making her way south from Gaba Tepe towards Cape Helles, and everyone on the *Swiftsure* remained on the alert, as we were still at anchor and had no nets, even if these old nets offer no protection, which is extremely doubtful. At 3.30 it was decided to send the *Swiftsure* back to the protected harbour, Mudros, and for the Admiral to transfer his flag to the twenty-year-old *Majestic*, which was now the only battle-ship left off Cape Helles. She lay at anchor a few hundred yards from us, with her nets down. It took a very short time for the Admiral's baggage to be transferred to the *Majestic*, and the *Swiftsure* crossed to the *Majestic*, and the *Swiftsure* shortly afterwards disappeared at top speed, reaching her new destination without mishap. The Admiral took me with him to his new flagship.

The *Majestic* was the oldest British man-of-war at the Dardanelles, having been launched at the pride of the British Fleet, the only of its kind foreign nations, and at once became the flagship of the Channel Squadron. For years she remained a flagship until superseded by vessels of superior power.

FLAGSHIP FOR 48 HOURS.

But her glory had long since departed and for several years before the present war she had been practically on the scrap heap, and was actually waiting to be sold out of the service at the commencement of the present struggle. Necessity, however, knows no age-limit. When the expedition to the Dardanelles was decided upon, she was refitted, and a crew, consisting chiefly of old reservists, was placed on board her, while most of her officers were also drawn from the Royal Naval Reserve.

Out in the Mediterranean she has done her full share of work up the Straits, and, in fact, she has been the enemy's position. In fact, it would be said of her what was said of Macbeth, "Nothing in her life became her like the leaving it." For the last forty-eight hours of her existence, owing to the immense influence of hostile submarines on naval operations, the old *Majestic*, the veteran of the Fleet, after twenty years of labouring and honourable service, all over the world, found herself once more a flagship. Flying the Rear-Admiral's flag, and the only battleship left off Cape Helles to protect our Army ashore, and to brave the perils of the enemy's submarines.

That afternoon the Vice-Admiral came down to Cape Helles to hold a consultation with the Rear-Admiral, and the two commanders met, the one on the *Majestic* and the other on a small yacht bought from a resident of Constantinople earlier in the war. Such is the malign influence exercised by submarines.

FIRST FALSE ALARMS.

Throughout the afternoon of May 25th our destroyers kept up their unceasing chase of the hostile craft or crafts. They were sighted more than once beneath the surface, but at too great a depth to ram, and after 4.40 p.m. were seen no more. Throughout the day the old *Majestic* remained at anchor, with the mainmast of the *Admiral* flying from her post, with the Admiral's flag proudly flying from her mast. At eight o'clock that evening we were told we were not to remain at anchor off Cape Helles, but to run to shelter to a certain destination which must be named. Escorted by four destroyers, we dashed at top speed across the wonderful ocean, the old vessel doing wonderful things. In fact, it was remarked that she never did as well on her original trials. That night, at midnight, there was another report that the enemy's submarines were trying to get through the boom. The crew were called to their stations, but the alarm came to nothing.

On the following day, the last of her existence, the *Majestic* returned to her old anchorage off Cape Helles, to resume her chaperoning of the troops on shore. I do not think we had any submarine reports that day, and towards evening the sea seemed to be a general feeling that, at any rate, for the time being, the enemy had been driven off or forced to retire to some base for oil and stores. But everyone on board felt the very short of the submarines would again show their periscopes in our neighbourhood. That evening, May 26th, we did not go back to a sheltered port, but moved in closer to the shore in front of W beach, so that instead of being outside the line of transports we were actually anchored inside the outer line, in a position where it would be extremely difficult for a submarine to get a clear shot at us.

Now that I come to describe the last hours of the old *Majestic*, I can only tell the story of what my experiences were, and of what I saw of the vessel and crew when she finally plunged to her doom. Personally, although we had moved so close inshore, and inside the outer line of transports, I felt perfectly certain that the end might come at any moment. For that reason I had not slept in my cabin for several nights, but had my mattress carried up on deck, having long since made up my mind to get off the ship the moment she was struck and swim as far away as possible before she turned over and made her final plunge. As I do not profess to be a great swimmer, I was determined not to get mixed up on her decks or dragged down by the suction.

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"TORPEDO COMING."

I retired to my cabin, undressed, and went up on the after-shelter-deck, which is just above the after-turret, where my bed had been placed, lay down, and was soon soundly asleep.

It was at 8.40 that I was aroused by men rushing by me. Someone tread on or stumbled against my chest. This awoke me, and I called out, "What's the matter?" A voice replied from somewhere, "There's a torpedo coming." I had just time to scramble to my feet when there came a dull, heavy explosion about fifteen feet forward of the shelter-deck, on the port side. The explosion must have been very low down, as there was no shock from it to be felt on deck. The old *Majestic* immediately gave a jerk over towards port, and remained with a heavy list. Then there came a sound as if the contents of every pantry in the world had fallen at the same moment.

I was swept down the ladder to the main deck by the crowd rushing by me, and from there made my way aft to the quarter-deck. The quarter-deck was crowded with men nearly all dressed, and many wearing lifebelts, who were climbing over the side and jumping into the sea. Just after the explosion a cloud of black smoke came up and got down my throat and in my eyes, so that all this time I seemed to be in semi-darkness. There came a rush from behind, and I was pushed over the side, falling into the sea, and went under. I came up at once, and having got some of the water out of my eyes, took a look round. The sea was crowded with men swimming about and calling for assistance. I think that many of these old reservists, who formed the majority of the crew, had forgotten how to swim. A few yards from me I saw a boat, towards which everyone in the water seemed to be making. She was already packed with men, while others were hanging on to her gunwale. I swam towards her, mixed up with a struggling crowd, and managed to get both hands firmly on the gunwale, but found it impossible to drag myself on board. I looked round at the *Majestic*, which was lying only a few yards away at an acute angle, and I remember thinking that if she turned right over our boat would probably be dragged under with her.

A minute later, or perhaps less, a sailor learned over the side, seized me by the shoulders, and dragged me inside. The boat was packed with men. She was a small cutter, intended to carry, at the most, thirty, and eventually ninety-four were taken off her. We were sitting on one another, others were standing up, and many were still clinging on to the gunwale, asking to be taken on board, which was, of course, out of the question.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT.

The *Majestic* now presented an extraordinary spectacle. She was lying over on her side, having sunk a list that was no longer possible to stand on her deck. About one-third of the crew still seemed to be hanging on to the rails or standing on her side. All around the sea was full of men, some swimming towards neighbouring ships, others apparently having their work cut out to keep themselves afloat. All the vessels in the neighbourhood were lowering boats, and many steam launches were hastening to pick up survivors, but they did not stand in too close for fear of being dragged under in the final plunge.

A very few seconds later the *Majestic* rolled right over to port and sank, bottom upwards, like a great stone, without any further warning. There came a dull rumbling sound, a swirl of water and steam, for a moment her green bottom was exposed to view, and then the old flagship disappeared for ever, except for a small piece of her ram, which remained above water, as her bows were lying on a shallow sand-bank. As she turned over and sank a sailor ran the whole length of her keel and finally sat astride the ram, where he was subsequently taken off without even getting a wetting.

The final plunge was so melancholy, yet so grand, that for some seconds one forgot about the large number of officers and men who were still clinging to her when she went down. Some were dragged down by the nets before they could get clear, others were probably killed inside by the explosion. Nevertheless, only fifty. This was due to the fact that most of the crew had time to clear the ship before she turned over; we were anchored in shallow water, so that the suction was small and, above all, assistance was promptly forthcoming from the numerous ships, boats and launches which hastened to pick up those struggling in the water.

CAPTAIN TALBOT SAVES TWO MEN.

The final plunge was watched by thousands of troops on shore and by thousands of men afloat. It was a sight which will not easily be forgotten.

Captain Talbot, the moment the ship was struck, rushed forward with his Yeoman of Signals to seize and either save or destroy the Confidential Signal-book. This was accomplished, and then when the ship went down he was thrown into the water, but was picked up by a launch. Then, seeing two of his men in danger of drowning, he plunged into the sea again and saved them both. Happily, every officer got clear, including Admiral Sir Stewart Nicholson. I was taken on board a French ship, together with the ninety survivors from this crowded cutter, where we were received with every kindness and attention. Dry clothes were served out to us, and we were given coffee and brandy by our kind Allies.—*Daily Graphic*.

The Walsall Chamber of Commerce has discovered that large quantities of German fancy leather goods are still reaching England and being offered for sale.



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GERMAN TOWN UNDER
AIR ATTACK.

VIVID ENEMY NARRATIVE.

The *Vossische Zeitung* contains a vivid account of an air raid by a French squadron of airplanes from the pen of a German doctor, who says:—

I was at work in my room (in the top floor of an hotel) when I suddenly heard the sound of firing, which gradually came nearer and nearer. Ha! Ha! That's an enemy aviator somewhere near and he's getting a greeting from our anti-aircraft guns, but the short sharp shots became more and more frequent and followed more closely one upon the other. And now tank-tack tack the machine-gun join in. Whatever is up!

I go to the window, which, being on the top story, gives me a view of a good stretch of sky. True enough there's the beggar already in sight. He hovers at a great height amidst a regular collection of white shrapnel clouds. But what's this now? Here comes a second and a third. Yes, and a fourth and a fifth. More come up from the side, more and more. There's a whole squadron over the town. I count 14, 15, 16—in a series of columns they come flying up with regular intervals between the machines, with an advanced guard and flank guards. Is it to be a regular attack? From down below blares a trumpet. It's the signal for everybody to clear out of the streets and take "aviation cover."

THE FIRST BOMB.

The trumpet signal becomes more imperative. In a twinkling the streets are clear, and it was high time, for already there is a rattling on roofs and pavements. Shrapnel bullets are coming down. And now—and I shall never forget it—a fearful horrible crash, or rather roar, like the roar of an animal. Those fellows in the air have dropped their first bomb. I begin to think that my room immediately under the roof is not altogether a suitable place in such circumstances. On the stairs I meet others of the same opinion. They are officers who had come from the front and had just lain down for a long unaccustomed but well earned afternoon sleep and were cursing freely at this inconsiderate disturbance. As we go down the stairs the heat rises a second time. The next bomb had fallen. Then we hear in the voice of command, "Take aviation cover." The group breaks up. I stand for a moment irresolute. I don't know the ground. Then a young captain laughing takes my arm, saying, "Come with me, doctor, it's no bravely till we get to a place that falls on your head." So down into the "heroes' cellar."

That is the merry name for the shelters prepared for such festive visits from the enemy. It is one of the new words to which the war has given birth. But in spite of the cheer which the name implies nobly shrinks from making use of the protection afforded. And so we go down a narrow staircase leading into a little corner of the cellars under the house, which, as I now find, is built on a very ancient foundation of extensive vaults. Under a massive stone arch we have a comfortable room, the captain who took my arm, a first lieutenant, a staff surgeon, two Landsturm men, a college professor, and myself. There is even an electric light.

"LIKE A WIND THUNDERSTORM."

The racket and din outside gets worse and worse. Clearly we can perceive that the hideous row comes nearer and nearer. And now it is quite close. Then a fearful bang and roar. There must have been an explosion quite close to us. The house and even the massive masonry arches tremble. It is just as in a wild thunderstorm when the thunder follows close at the lightning's heels one feels certain "that struck something quite close," and one feels just as defenceless against such an aviation attack as one is against the power of a thunderstorm.

Bang—this time still wilder and nearer. Through the crannies of the cellar door drifts in from the street something misty. At first one can't tell whether it is smoke or dust. If it is smoke from a conflagration close at hand, the problem becomes the more problematical owing to the electric light suddenly going out. The wire must have been hit. But as we breathe, the mist we find it has a horrible but not smoky taste.

Bang! Bang! worse and worse come the roars around us in our heroes' cellar. We think the next minute the hotel itself will be struck, and then how are we going to get out of our subterranean wigwag? But gradually the din becomes less. The fellows have evidently gone. Quickly up and out in the hope of still seeing something. Yes, there they are over the railway station, which is some distance off.

The doctor then proceeds to describe some of the damage done. The houses on both sides of his hotel had been struck by bombs. In one the whole interior was wrecked, and it was from here, he says, that that strange mist came. Five of the occupants had been killed on the spot. The market presented a horrible spectacle, a number of houses, which there had been no time to remove, having been blown to pieces. The railway station, he declares was untouched, although a sawmill near by had been set on fire by an incendiary bomb and was blazing fiercely. He also found that a number of soldiers had been wounded, but does not mention that any were killed.—*Reuter*.

MME. BERNHARDT'S TOUR.

THREATENING LETTERS FROM GERMAN AMERICANS.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the *Petit Parisien*, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt stated that she intended to leave France on December 25th for a tour in the United States, despite the numerous threatening letters she had received from Germans living in the United States, because of the articles she had published there expressing her loathing of the invaders.

INGRATES AS WELL AS
ASSASSINS.HOW GERMANY PAID HER DEBT
TO AMERICA.

It is now proved beyond question that there was a deliberate conspiracy to sentence and execute Miss Cavell without giving the American Minister an opportunity to intervene.

It is further learned that this is by no means the first instance of the German authorities in Brussels endeavouring to deceive the American Legation. They have done so time and again, but never in a matter so serious as the present tragedy. The fact explains the suspicion and distrust of the German which is shown in the American Minister's report. The fact that Miss Cavell had nursed German soldiers is damning enough, but the Germans owed the American Legation a debt of gratitude, too. In the course of his report to Mr. Whitlock, the American Minister, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the Legation, describing the appeal which he made for Miss Cavell, said:—

I reminded them of our untiring efforts on behalf of German subjects at the outbreak of the war and during the siege of Antwerp. I pointed out that while our services had been rendered gladly and without any thought of future favour, they should certainly entitle you (the Minister) to some consideration for the only request of this sort you made since the beginning of the war.

GRATITUDE!

Mr. Gibson referred to the work done by the Legation and by American Consuls throughout Belgium in giving protection to German subjects stranded in Belgium at the beginning of the war. There can be no doubt that the Americans then saved the lives of a number of German women and children. They did heroic work for many days yet when they got only murder in response. The Germans showed themselves to be utterly without gratitude, to say nothing of ordinary courtesy, for so far as any official pronouncement is concerned, the German Government has never even expressed its thanks for the work that was done at that time.

When Germany suddenly and ruthlessly declared war on Belgium, thousands of Germans left the country to join their regiments. There were at least ten thousand Germans in Brussels alone, and many others in other parts of the country. Most of the men managed to get out of the country before the actual declaration of war. They were compelled to leave their women and children behind. Brussels alone three thousand women and children had to look out for themselves. The German Minister departed, and left his Legation in the hands of the American Minister, the Government in Berlin having requested the American Government to look after its affairs. All the Germans in Belgium were thus placed under the protection of Mr. Whitlock. Thousands visited the American Legation and the American consulates, seeking protection and assistance. Not one did a plea go unheeded.

It was speedily seen that it would be necessary to send the women and children out of Brussels. Many were destitute, in need of food and clothing. Their condition was pitiful. The American Legation took charge of them all and arranged for their departure. The people of Brussels behaved admirably during those first days of war, and the police gave German subjects protection, but at the same time Brussels was not a safe place for stray Germans. In safely transporting some three thousand German women and children, as well as a certain number of men, from Brussels to Aix-la-Chapelle, the American authorities did a real service to Germany, and in Brussels it is considered that they saved many lives.

WOMEN PROTECTED.

Mr. Gibson was largely responsible for what was done. Assisted by Mr. Nasmyth, the American Vice-Consul, he established a sort of concentration camp at the Cirque Royale, and to that he sent the women and children who appealed for protection. For several successive nights he arranged for special trains. The Cirque Royale was filled with these Germans. They needed food, and this was furnished them.

One of the relief workers was Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice. She lent her aid and did so much for these enemies of her country that she incurred some unpopularity among her own people. There were one or two births in this throng of refugees; Mme. Carton de Wiart furnished cradles for the newborn from her own home. Some months later she was arrested and imprisoned; her gallant endeavours during those first few days of war counted for nothing in the German scale of mercy, and she was subject to most humiliating treatment.

The German women and children were all safely sent away, and not one underwent undue hardship. Later, when Antwerp was being besieged, the American Consul there did similar work in the protection of the Germans who were caught in that city. Scores of Germans went to the consulate for protection, and it was freely given. Here again arrangements were made for getting stranded Germans into Holland or back to Germany. Once more German lives were rescued from a position of peril.

It only adds to the enormity of the crime that these services, given freely and without thought of reward, as Mr. Gibson pointed out, had not the slightest effect, when thrown into the balance on the side of mercy, on the German rulers of Brussels.

The Central News Paris correspondent quotes Bucharest telegrams stating that M. Bratianu in the course of a statement of Government's policy declared that the suggestion that Rumania would take anti-Russian action was absurd. Rumania realised that a policy of seeking benefits without sacrifices was impossible, but Rumania was not prepared to make sacrifices without at least a strong probability of success. Whatever its result the Balkan campaign would not decide the war.

HOW GERMANY MAKES WAR.
THE GREAT GENERAL STAFF.

Referring to the discussion which has taken place in the House of Commons on the relative functions of the British and German General Staffs, the *Times* correspondent, who was formerly in Berlin, writes:—

The first principle of the German scheme is the practical exclusion of the politicians and the administrators from the sphere of strategic initiative and military operation. On the evening of July 20th, 1914, I telegraphed from Berlin that, while the German official attitude remained fairly tranquil as regards the Russian mobilization, "the development of military opinion, which was making itself felt, might be difficult to control." This was my inference from a conversation with the German Foreign Secretary. It did not mean that "the war party"—that largely empty phrase beloved of politicians was pressing for war, but that the military authorities were becoming impatient at the prolongation of the crisis and insisting that no useless delays must be allowed to postpone their labours. A few hours afterwards the Council of War at Potsdam took the vital decision. The hour of the politicians had passed, and the day of the Great General Staff had come.

From the time of the mobilization the Government, as known in peace time, took second place. The General Staff controlled and carried out the war. Its chief was in no way responsible to the Imperial Chancellor or to any Governmental or administrative influence. He was responsible directly to the Emperor, and to him alone. So far from advising or informing the politicians or the Government, the General Staff, was, so far as speak, strategically supreme, and, so far as supplying military proposals to the politicians, was the recipient of their political or diplomatic information, and was responsible for co-ordinating policy and strategy. When the "Great Headquarters" was established in the field the Ministers came to it; it did not send commissaries to Berlin. It will be remembered that the Imperial Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, and a host of other officials spent the first period of the war at Luxembourg, and afterwards in France. If the war had not lasted so much longer than the General Staff intended the Ministers would, no doubt, have stayed there until the end.

Practical independence of the Government is, then, a cardinal feature of the German General Staff's system, and no German body will suggest that the German system can be applied whole in a country with an entirely different constitution and with methods of law as necessary in time of war. The second most striking feature of the German system is that the General Staff on the outbreak of war divides into two parts, the more important of which conducts its operations in the field—at whatever point may be most convenient.

It is just 100 years since the Staff was split into two parts—the Staff with the troops and the Staff in Berlin. Every visitor to Berlin will remember the vast and ugly building of the Great General Staff, in which the great Moltke lived and died. It was, I believe, erected in a hurry about the year 1866, and nobody has had the time or the inclination to change it. On the night of the German mobilization I had occasion, in company with a Foreign Office official, to search for the military censor, of whose personality or existence few people then seemed to be aware. In the course of our search we wandered all over the General Staff building, only to find all the lights out and the place almost untenanted. The real General Staff had flown. Henceforward the General Staff in Berlin was of minor importance, as may be judged from the fact that it is now in charge—by a "deputy" chief—of General von Moltke, who, after few months of war, was deposed from the office of Chief of General Staff in the Field and succeeded by the then Prussian Minister of War, von Falkenhayn.

This change illustrates another vital feature of the German scheme—the fact that the General Staff is entirely independent of the Ministry of War, which performs purely administrative functions. When von Falkenhayn was promoted to be Chief of the General Staff, he was succeeded at the Ministry of War by a certain General Wild von Mosenborn, of whom the public never hears. It is not necessary here to discuss the General Staff machinery, the main point is that it is, as has been said, "an organism of which the arteries run all through the body of the Army," and that it carries out independently the plans which it has itself devised. Its chief, responsible only to the Emperor, is the centre of power, and not either an adviser or a source of information.

STEEL-CLAD SOLDIERS.

INCREASING USE OF ARMOUR.

The use of armour for protecting the most vital parts of the soldier is constantly increasing in France now that the conditions of warfare do not call for long marches or dashes of more than a limited distance over the open.

A French deputy, member of one of the Commissions of the Chamber, which receives special information from the War Minister, tells me that since the adoption for troops in the first line of the small, close fitting chrome steel helmet the casualties due to wounds in the head have been reduced by 75 per cent. Even bullets striking with direct impact are sometimes turned by the helmet.

Besides the large and absolutely bullet-proof breastplates which the French also use for their dashes from trench to trench, plates of specially toughened steel are sometimes worn into tunics over the heart.

The Germans on their side have invented a special kind of cigar case to protect the heart; it has been found on dead soldiers killed by wounds in other parts of the body. It is made of two plates of the specially tough carbonized steel which is manufactured by an expensive process, and stops bullets at point-blank range. The cigar case is engraved with the legend, "Always carry in the left-hand breast pocket."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE
BULGARS.

Describing his journey across the Balkans this summer, Mr. Stephen Graham in *The English Review*, says:—

What was most interesting was the average Bulgarian opinion of the war as it came across it in chance conversation in the various towns and villages where I stayed. Diplomats and Ministers may bargain, including now to this side and now to that, according to the success of intrigue or the temptation of gain, but after nearly a year of the war there is something which is more stable, and that is public opinion, the idea of the average man. And in the Balkan States, as elsewhere, it is impossible to make war against a popular current.

It was rather a surprise to me to find that Bulgaria was under the impression that Germany was winning, and would ultimately win. Wherever I went I received commiseration. Ah, ah, how badly things are going for you, badly, badly."

"Poor England!" said a Bulgarian doctor whom I met in a restaurant in one of the little towns. "She has had to make herself an army; her army was not as big as ours to start with."

"But our fleet!" said I. "Ah, yes, your fleet; it has to hide itself from the submarines. How the Germans have perfected every invention!" He clicked his tongue in his mouth knowingly.

"Russia is lost," said another, "finished, done for." "It is only lack of munitions," said "She'll turn and be herself again."

"You'll never take the Dardanelles," said he. Even the country people, the keepers of the khans and small shops were of opinion that Germany had the upper hand. They, at least, emphatically hoped that the Turks would be beaten. They had lived with the Turks as neighbours and rulers. We passed through desolated villages, the scenes of massacre and conflict, and gave bread to little Macedonian children, orphans whose fathers and mothers had perished at the hands of furious Moslems.

In her heart of hearts Bulgaria is against the Turk and on the side of Russia. She is Christian and Slav. But she thinks Germany is winning, and her eyes are blinded still by jealousy of Serbia and mortification at the loss of territory caused by her unfortunate raid on Greece and Serbs at the end of the Balkan War.

The Bulgarian newspapers are pro-German in influence. There is no proper service of news from our point of view, and even the Russophile and friendly organs give no favourable impression of the condition of the struggle. It is, perhaps, late in the day to speak of it, but Bulgaria ought to have been provided with British press-agents as other neutral countries have been. The Bulgarian man in the street is even losing sight of the real facts of the beginning of the conflict, and the true and good cause for which we are fighting. A student said to me in Sofia: "You forced Germany to fight. By your ententes with France and Russia you were tightening a knot at her throat to strangle her."

"Why," said I, "do you not know that our alliance with France and Russia was almost an improvisation in the hour of menace?" and I went on to explain.

I had a talk at Sofia with M. Geshof, the leader of the friendly party, the man who was Prime Minister of Bulgaria at the time of the formation of the Balkan League. He was ready to assure me. "You know," said he, "we love the Russians, they are nearest to us of all the nations of Europe. And the English are, and always were, very popular. Hundreds of our young men go to Robert College, Constantinople, for their education; many go to England, and you will find we know English life and ways and admire them. But we cannot come in on your side in the war before we know what Romania's going to do. She has promised to fight several times; first she promised England and Russia, then Italy. But still she does nothing. Then we want the restoration of the territory we lost at the Treaty of Bucharest. We did wrong to attack our allies, the Serbs and the Greeks, we admit it. But that attack was made by the Military Party, by Savo, without any authority from the Government or the King. We have all repented it. We wish friendship with Serbia, friendship founded on justice."

"There is a deadly animosity against Serbia and Greece," said I; "it is poisoning your national life. I do not see a newspaper but I see bitter words against these countries. I feel something ought to be done to stop the endless reminders which the Press has of your national vexation and enmity. A mean hatred of Serbia, and possibly a reciprocal hatred of Serbia for you, is poisoning the Slav cause."

And I told the ex-Minister what I think is the most vital matter in connection with the health and happiness of Bulgaria. The first thing needed is the stopping of this mean quarrel. Bulgaria and Serbia are probably being kept apart more by German machinations than by real grievances. They are more estranged by the insulting things said of one another in the respective Press than by the original quarrel. Slavs forgive material injuries quickly; they do not forgive injuries which touch their pride. It would be a good piece of diplomatic work to reconcile Bulgaria and Serbia—simply to reconcile them, not to ask Bulgaria to fight for us. She would quickly offer to fight once friendship with Serbia were re-established. Then new allies would Slav avowed be raised against Slavs. Their words were made for the fighting of the Turk.

The whole Balkan situation resolved itself for the time being into the problem of the reconciliation of Serbia and Bulgaria. This was last July, and now that everything has gone wrong and Bulgaria seems to have definitely sided with our foes, let me sum up briefly my opinion of the Bulgars and the Balkan situation with regard to them.

With the exception of the noble Serbs, the Bulgars are probably the healthiest, simplest, bravest people in the Balkans, though the Government is a set of sharp-

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[30]

They are a peasant people with no pretence to aristocracy or fashion of culture. They are frugal, temperate, hard. Their soldiers are imbued with a fine national spirit, and they believe in one thing above all others—the future of Bulgaria. The commonest word in use in conversation is "Bulgaria"; everybody is talking about "Bulgaria"; every ordinary talk turns to the national theme. But the Bulgarian newspaper readers are narrow, and have no wide outlook over world-politics. They do not know what is happening, and are unable to distinguish false from true intelligence or real passion from hypocrisy and guile. And there is not really very much cleavage between King Ferdinand and the people he governs.

The point of view taken by many people with regard to Bulgaria and the war is a mistaken one. There is no particular disparity of opinion in Bulgaria on the question of the war. There is no question of revolution in Bulgaria; the throne of Ferdinand is safe. This whole summer and, indeed, during the whole space of the war, the Bulgarian people have been more or less pro-German. They have been against us since the Treaty of Bucharest. They are bitterly anti-Serbian and anti-Greek, and they are cold to Britain and Russia because we promised the victors the fruits of victory, and stood by whilst they were adjudicated elsewhere.

The Bulgarian people as a people are not supporting us in the war, and for the following reasons:—
(i) They hate the Serbians, are afraid of Serbian ambition in the Balkans, and they know that the Serbians hate them and are afraid of their ambition.
(ii) They consider that Germany is winning the war, and that it would be suicide to throw in their lot with us.
(iii) They do not believe in our good faith.
(iv) They are afraid of an alliance between ourselves and the Greeks. The Greeks they distrust utterly.
There is a nightmare of the Balkans; it is the conception that there is not room for two great nations there: that there must be either a great Bulgaria or a great Serbia. Both Bulgars and Serbs are obsessed with the problem of this dire choice. In Sofia it is written that there can only be a great Serbia; in Sofia that Serbia says there is only room for Serbian rule; in Nish that Bulgaria says there is only room for the Bulgars. The problem of diplomacy was to reconcile these brother nations, and diplomacy has failed.

The rôle of Greece in the stirring up of Balkan discord has also been most sinister; during the whole space of the war Athens has been poisoning the wells of European truth, pouring forth lies, lies, lies. Nearly all news to the discredit of Bulgarian honesty has come from Greek agencies. A final word as to diplomacy. We have assumed from the first that Bulgaria could be bought, that she was offering herself for sale, and we have corresponded with Bulgaria on this shameful basis. The rôle problem for us has been the re-establishment of a cordial understanding and national friendship between our ally Serbia and Bulgaria. This, I hold, was not a difficult task for straightforward, intelligent Russians and British. We have failed because we have not been true to our cause and our ideals.

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ARRIVALS.

CHERAN, British str., 1,200, K. E. Tuckling, 8th December—Shanghai 6th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHERAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,000, M. Oka, 8th December—Haiphong 6th December, Rice.—Chinese.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 8th December—Port Paravall 5th December, Lime Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

HONGKONG, British str., 3,085, J. Mason, 9th December—Singapore 4th December, General.—Chinese.

IXION, British str., 6,520, G. L. Stout, 9th December—Vancouver 12th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

LAISAN, British str., 3,400, F. Mooney, 9th December—Mojito 4th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHINON, British str., 1,104, C. Sangster, 9th December—Bangkok 2nd December, Rice.—Chinese.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
December 9th.

CHIPPING, British str., for Tientsin.

DAIGI MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

POOCHOW, British str., for Hongkong.

TUNGKANG, British str., for Hoihow.

TUNGSHAN, British str., for Chinwangtao.

DEPARTURES.

December 9th.

ANTIOCHUS, British str., for Yokohama.

CHILLI, British str., for Canton.

HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.

MATSU MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

SHANTUNG, British str., for Shanghai.

JACOBS, Dutch str., for Singapore.

SINO-KANG, British str., for Hoihow.

TANAN MARU, Jap. str., for Hongkong.

TEAN, British str., for Manila.

YODA MARU, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Ixion, from Vancouver, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Milne.

Per Cheran, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Grundy and Mr. Flynn.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Merchandise Steamer.

The str. *Bendora* from Middlesbrough, Leith, and London left Singapore for this port on 4th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 11th instant.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Kwongkong, from Shanghai, is due in Hongkong on 10th December.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

ALBANA, British str., 2,423, Wm. Dunbar, 5th December—Chinwangtao 27th November, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

CANADA MARU, Japanese str., 3,548, T. Suruga, 5th December—Shanghai 2nd December, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,800, S. Yamane, 6th December—Choribon, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHILLI, British str., 1,143, Loyd, 8th December—Wuhu 3rd December, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIPPING, British str., 1,195, H. G. M. Walker, 3rd December—Tientsin 27th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAIPHONG, British str., 2,207, W. C. Passmore, 7th December—Fochow 4th December, General.—Douglas Lapsack & Co.

HINSANG, British str., 1,855, A. C. Kennedy, 1st December—Sandaikan 23rd November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HYEIKONG, British str., 490, James A. H. Haude, 7th December—Saigon 27th November.—Order.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,350, Mo. Arthur, 20th November—Shanghai 22nd November, General.—Chinese.

KUMCHOW, British str., 1,450, J. A. Martin, 8th December—Saigon 24th November, Rice and General.—Order.

KUMSANG, British str., 3,230, P. Knight, 9th December—Singapore 29th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAERTES, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkins, 20th November—Saigon 23rd November, Rice.—Chinese.

MATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,241, K. Takana, 7th December—Dainy 1st December, Pigs.—Chinese.

MOURA, British str., 1,247, J. Telmes, 20th November—Newcastle N.S.W. 29th November, Ballast.—Order.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 2,965, H. S. Smith, 8th December—San Francisco 6th November, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

OLEO, Russian str., 1,376, P. Mender, 7th December—Vladivostok 23rd November, General.—Chinese.

PERUMPELA, British str., 1,665, W. C. Bird, 6th December—Saigon 20th November, Rice and General.—Order.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, O. Heien, 7th December—Bangkok 27th November, General.—Thoresen & Co.

SHINYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,323, T. Chiba, 6th December—Manila 3rd December, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

TAIYAN, British str., 2,300, H. E. Hamilton, 6th December—Melbourne 10th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., 3,593, S. Nagasue, 7th December—Seattle 21st November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,827, Y. Fujita, 7th December—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TONGKONG, British str., 1,314, F. J. Flynn, 6th December—Saigon 1st December, Rice.—Chinese.

TRIGONIA, Dutch str., 1,033, F. J. Vijgeboom, 30th November—Singapore 22nd November, Kerosene Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

TUNGSHAN, British str., 2,598, Geo. Muir, December 1st—Chinwangtao November 24th, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

YUENKANG, British str., 1,753, W. M. Mooney, 7th December—Manila 4th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

to ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KIOTO	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	G. Mauley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	Costa	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	FOURSHIRE	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	Shimizu	MESSAGIERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE	KAKO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	Nagasaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KIELUNG, & VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA MANILA, & VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	KAIYUKU MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	T. Chiba	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 10th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SAN FRANCISCO	KATHLAMBA	Brit. str.	11th Dec.	Filmer	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th Jan.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHINESE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	H. E. Hamilton	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	E. S. Baikie	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	P. Knight	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th inst., at Noon.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	W. L. Jones	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at D'light.
MOJO & KOBE	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	J. H. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	E. S. Baikie	MESSAGIERIES MARITIMES	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	Campbell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	T. Sekine	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	H. E. Hamilton	DAVID SASSON & CO., LD.	About 13th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	S. Saito	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	W. C. Passmore	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	J. S. Thompson	DOUGLAS LAFRAIT & CO.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFRAIT & CO.	On 14th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	W. M. Mesny	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	S. Tokunaga	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	Siford	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	Yamashiki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	T. Miyata	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	R. S. Anders	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	Kawashima	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	D. A. Gardiner	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	Imai	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 25th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	Mansfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst., at 10 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	J. B. Evans	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Dec.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th inst., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	SPACEMEN	TO SAIL
MOJO & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 11th Dec., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENKANG"	Saturday, 11th Dec., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WINGRANG"	Sunday, 12th Dec., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Monday, 13th Dec., 3 P.M.
SANDAikan	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 15th Dec., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 15th Dec., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Thursday, 16th Dec., 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Friday, 17th Dec., D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 18th Dec., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUMSANG," "LAISANG," and "YATSHING" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning to Kobe (Inland Sea) and Mojo to Hongkong. Time occupied, 25 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Mojo and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuddat Lahad Data, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

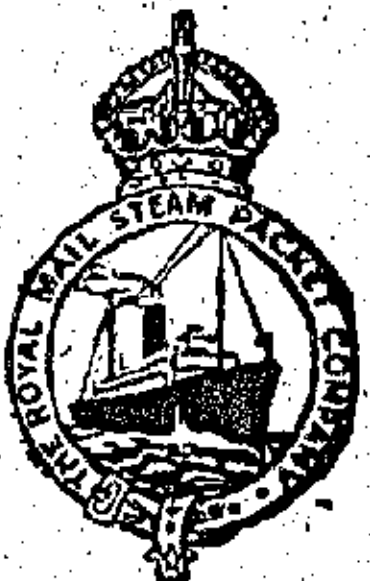
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.



R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG:	PROPOSED SAILING:	FROM COLOMBO
24th December.	Connecting with "KATHIAVAR"	17th January.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA!

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & HULL	"KIOTO"	On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to RIES & Co., LONDON.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1915.

1256

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—15, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 23, POOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.
MANILA:—MANTHA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES EXCHANGED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

1095

VESSELS ON THE BERTE

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"KAIFUKU MARU,"
About the 10th December.
For Freight and particulars apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1209]

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
For BOSTON AND NEW YORK
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA,"
6,382 tons, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, 15th January, 1916.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1251]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR:

BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAMUR,"
Captain A. Collyer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on about THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1915, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOULAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "CALDONIA," due in London about the 5th Jan., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
For Superintendent.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"KASHMIR,"
Arrived Hongkong on 6th December, 1915,
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

E. V. D. PARR,
For Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1915. [1]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 9th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.95	29.93
Temperature	78	68	89
Humidity	43	60	61
Wind Direction	NE	North	North
Force	3	4	3
Weather	b	c	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 8th — 80
Lowest open air Temperature on 8th — 65

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 10th to 15th December.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong, Mean Time	Height	H'kong, Mean Time	Height
Fri.	10	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		1 10	4 5	6 7	0 6
Satur.	11	10 10	8 1	4	
		2 8	4 5	7 0	0 6
Sun.	12	m 0 13	7 4	4 59	0 6
		3 4	4 7	7 54	0 6
Mon.	13	m 1 30	6 6	8 47	0 6
		3 57	5 0	7 07	0 6
Tues.	14	m 2 40	5 9	9 38	0 6
		4 44	5 4	10 8	0 6
Wed.	15	m 4 20	5 5	10 2	0 6
		5 32	5 3	11 48	0 6
Thurs.	16	m 5 40	5 6	11 8	0 6
		5 54	5 2	0 51	0 6

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Europe (London 8th Nov., via Siberia)...	Langchow	10th Dec.
Australia (London 10th Nov., via Siberia)...	Yokohama	11th Dec.
Europe (London 10th Nov., via Siberia)...	Yokohama	11th Dec.
...

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Bombay, Semarang, Batavia, Port Moresby (via Batavia)...	Tyland...	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Amoy and Focchow...	Hatohing...	Friday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Singapore...	Kunshou...	Friday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe...	Kunshou...	Friday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Holow, Tournay and Quinhon...	Hatohing...	Saturday, 11th, 7.00 A.M.
Bombay...	Chien Maru...	Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Bombay...	Tong Hong...	Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Formosa via Takao...	Chien Maru...	Saturday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy...	Hongkong...	Saturday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu (United States), South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada...	Shinyo Maru...	Saturday, 11th, 10.15 A.M.
Philippine Islands...	Yuenkong...	Saturday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Malacca, Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe...	Polynesian...	Saturday, 11th, 3.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA)...	Chien Maru...	Saturday, 11th, 4.15 P.M.
Shanghai via P.O. Saturday, 18th Dec.	Taiwan...	Saturday, 11th, 4.15 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island...	Wingong...	Saturday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China...	Phueng...	Saturday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Bombay via Nagasaki...	Nikko Maru...	Sunday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui...	Daijin Maru...	Sunday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and India via Calcutta...	Laiyang...	Monday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada...	Nippon Maru...	Tuesday, 14th, 9.30 A.M.
Bombay...	Himong...	Tuesday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada (EUROPE via SIBERIA)...	Tamba Maru...	Tuesday, 14th, 10.15 P.M.
(Shanghai via P.O. Saturday, 18th Dec.)	Hatohing...	Tuesday, 14th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Focchow...	Tango Maru...	Tuesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands...	Taming...	Tuesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA)...	Asahi...	Tuesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
(Shanghai via P.O. Saturday, 18th Dec.)	Kamo Maru...	Thursday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, United States, South America, Victoria, B.C., and Vancouver, United Kingdom via Canada...	Canada Maru...	Thursday, 16th, 12.15 P.M.
Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Adelaide, Egypt and Europe...	Namur...	Thursday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on 15th Dec., at 5 P.M....	Kaiyong...	Friday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Hatohing...	Himong...	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Focchow...	St. Albans...	Saturday, 18th, 9.15 A.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island...	Chien Maru...	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands...	Chien Maru...	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
Shaukeuk, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macau	7.15 A.M.	5.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Nantau and Samshui	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamchun	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

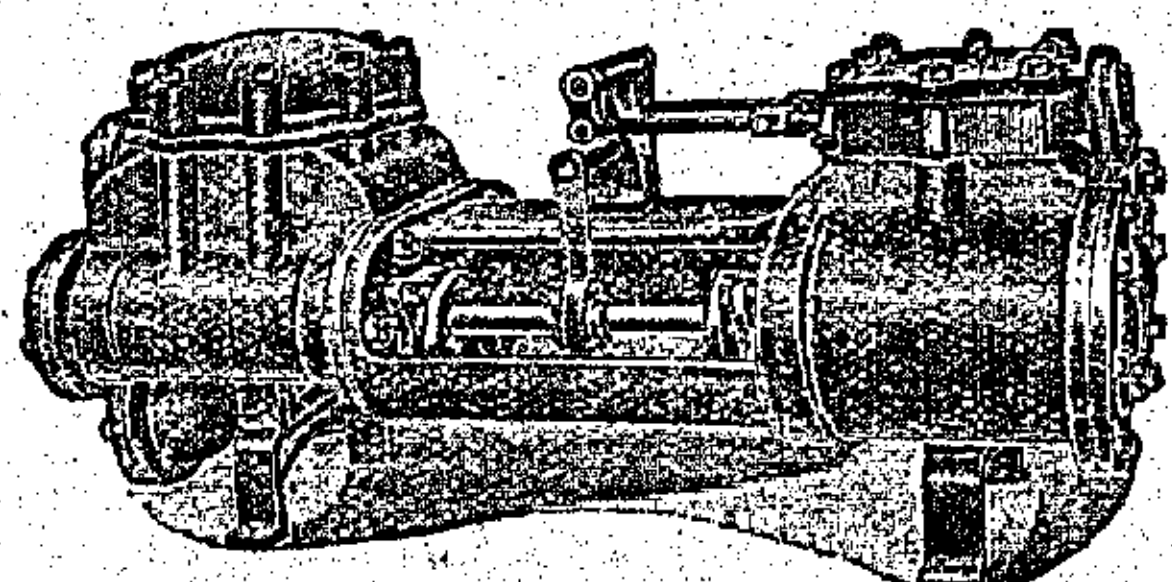
From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
Kumchuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Hankong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LIMITED.

SUB AGENTS IN CHINA FOR



THE WORTHINGTON PUMP CO.

SIZES IN STOCK IN HONGKONG.

WORTHINGTON BOILER-FEED PUMP, BRASS FITTED, PISTON PATTERN.

Size 3" x 1 1/2" x 3" 200 lbs. pressure.	Size 5 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 6" 100 lbs. pressure.
3" x 2" x 3" 160 " "	6" x 4" x 8" 10" "
4 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 4" 160 " "	5 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 6" Service Pump.

ENGINEERS STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON	DATE
LONDON	December 9th
Telegraphic Transfer	111 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	111 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	111 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	111 1/2
PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	269
Credits, at 4 months' sight	279 1/2
GERMANY	
On demand	145
NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45 1/2
BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	145
Bank, on demand	145
CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	145
Bank, on demand	145
SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
YOKOHAMA	
On demand	301
SINGAPORE	
On demand	110 1/2
BRASILIA	
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
HAIPHONG	
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
SAIGON	
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
SVETSKOYE, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.40 n.
GOLD 100 fine, per tael	\$58.00
BAR SILVER PER 100	25 1/2

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANBARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE, Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 9th DECEMBER, 1915.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTATIONS	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$605, sellers	6 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$125	all	\$103	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$125	all	\$4.60, buyers	7 p.c.
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$125	all	\$9.80, sellers	
COTTON MILLS—					
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 86, buyers	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 15	5 1/2 p.c.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 76 1/2	
Leon Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 78	
Soyabean Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 46	
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 160	8 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$80, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$76, buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
H'kong and Lamppes Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$54, buyers	
H'kong Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	58,700	Tls. 100	all	T. 60 1/2	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 9	
H'kong and Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 100	all	\$34, sal. & buy.	6 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$44 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$109	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	6,500	\$25	all	\$180	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$34, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	32,000	\$10	all	\$5.20, buyers	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$425	5 1/2 p.c.
INSURANCE—					
China Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$25	\$152 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$415, sellers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$25	\$25	Tls. 176	5 1/2 p.c.
Norin-China Insurance Co., Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$310, sales	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	13,000	\$100	\$50	\$250, buy. @	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$102 1/2	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$103	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$76	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$6 1/2, buyers	
Humbreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$40	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	70,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 106	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	12,500	Tls. 50	all	\$70 1/2, buyers	
West Point Building Co., Limited	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 37	
MANUFACTURES—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	38-	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$3.60, sellers	
Bomb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$17, buyers	7 p.c.
Trench Mines, Limited	100,000	\$1	all	\$17, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$8.85, buyers	
REFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$126, sellers	
Lison Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$363	
SCRAMBLET COMPANIES—					
Donghai Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$94, sellers	5 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	all	\$194, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.	60,000	\$100	all	\$164, sales	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,610	\$1	all	\$6 1/2, def. 30, buyer	7 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$23	7 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$34	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$34	
STONES AND DISPENSARIES—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$5, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, buyers	9 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$16 1/2, sellers	6 p.c.

Loans	Amount	Value	Interest	Quotation
Chinese Loan 1915	Tls. 767,250	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund \$1,300,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. (118)

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, S. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. (119)



TO SMOKERS OF "THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION" SAVE YOUR EMPTY TINS.

In return for 2 empty 100's tins or 4 empty 50's tins of any brand bearing the name of MASPERO FRERES, we will give one of the amusing and clever pictures (of a set consisting of six) entitled "Billiards Made Easy" by the well-known Artist Tom Browne.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.



BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling \$15,000,000

Silver \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. L. LARSEN—Chairman.

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODD, Esq. F. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

C. S. GABBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIN.

CHIEF MANAGERS: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Shanghai—A. G. STIMPERS.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. (120)

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$3,100,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. (121)

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$30,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusuei, Whang, Anching, Tientsin, Tsin-kiang, Soochow, Hankow, Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luensien, Tsinghsien, Hsing-tai, Hangchow, Wenchow, Ningpo, Chinkiang, Lanchow, Huchow, Ningpo, KATPING: Chang-shi, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowkei, TIAN: Chowtsun, Tansien, Lanchow, Lanchow, Tsinien, Yihku, Haining, Cheloo, Tsingtao, TAIYUAN: Yenchow, FOOCHOW, CHANGCHUN: Kichin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkiang, Anking, CANTON: KUEI YANG, Peking, Kowloon, Sanyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. (1076)

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CANTWRIGHT, or THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up 12,500,000